THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 255 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok. PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 59, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES GREY DHOOTIES AND CHOLLAS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Khusaldas Damodar & Co., at their shop at the 2nd Lane, Ganesh Chowk, Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Bhimji Hiralal.

21 bales each about 200 pairs Grahams, grey Dhooties 8 to 9 yards.
16 bales each about 200 pairs Graham's grey dhooties 10 to 11 yards.
18 bales each about 200 pairs Graham's grey dhooties (Cholla) 12, 12, 14 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1917.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

Opp. Fire Brigade Station, Bhuleshwar.

AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Bona-fide Auction Sale of diamonds pearls, emeralds and other valuable and handsome articles at Bhuleshwar, (out Fort) by—

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,

Bombay, 25th October, 1917.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDICUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.
—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND)—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KARACHI.—Hafiz A. G. Hashmee & Sons.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA—J. Morton & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
WADIYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Captal over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
ecretary and Treasu

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
to make a note in your diary to visit
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Zakeria Mus id. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)
Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.
OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.
Only five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.
One rupee for one month.
A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.
DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY
Proprietor.
Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

CONSUMPTION

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

DR. C. MUTHU, the world-famous specialist, who recently toured India has consented to try my remedy in his sanatorium.
Consumption can now be cured even in 2nd and 3rd stages and in "Hopeless" cases by this remedy made of Indian Herbs.

Government Official's remarkable testimony:—

"I have noticed one peculiar improvement in particular since I started your cure. My sputum is undoubtedly a better colour. Before it used to be pure yellow, now the yellow even in the morning is considerably mixed with white and very little of the sputum sinks in water. . . . I have lost the constant nervous feeling and have done a lot of work without noticing the extra exertion at all. Just before taking your cure I was running a temperature of over 100 deg. was quite unable to cycle to office or my construction works. Almost from the very day I started this medicine I have felt so extraordinarily well. . my appetite has improved and I have not had any pleuritic pains at all, I particularly notice the absence of pain, I used to have before in the legs and back."

NOTE.—This patient is in the 3rd stage and has been treated by famous specialists and got rapidly worse.
I get similar letters from nearly all parts of the world.
I have the largest Phthisis practice in the world.
Owing to rapid increase in the number of patients in Poona District I am spending a few weeks at Lonavla to keep a closer touch with them.
Address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A.T.C.D., M.L., L.L.D.,
Alliance House.
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 98

FRUITS.

FINEST DESSERT APPLES & PEARS.—9lbs. at Rs. 4-2. 8lbs., Dried Apples at Rs. 7. 9lbs., WALNUTS at Rs. 4-2. by V.P.P. all charges included. Apply to A. H. Lee, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, KULU Punjab. 401

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—At once fast SHORTHAND REPORTERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" press. None but qualified hands should apply immediately to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WANTED—SALESMAN expert in all lines; preference will be given to those only who have worked in Coal Firms and with Coal Dealers. Write to Box No. 310 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SHARE TRANSFER CLERK acquainted with a Joint Stock Companies' office work under the Companies' Act. Apply Box No. 20, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

WANTED—An EXPERT having vast experience in correspondence for foreign Import and Export business with some knowledge of Gujarati accounts and a Lady Typist. State qualifications caste and age. Apply Box No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 418

FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER WANTED for plant erection and operation. Must have thorough knowledge of electrically driven air compressors for rock drills, and steam driven contractors' plant. Apply with testimonials to GENERAL MANAGER, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort Bombay. 411

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—As early as possible for the Bikaneer State an ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER with special experience in Electricity, telephones, pumping plant, motor engines, sanitary fittings and water supply. Training in technicalities and workshop essential. Applicant must have previous practical experience. Apply giving references which are essential and full particulars and stating clearly terms and pay required (without which no application will be considered) and with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to: PUBLIC WORKS MEMBER of COUNCIL, Bikaneer. 331.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER from 10 to 4 to teach Urdu and English. Old man preferred. Apply I. C. KHAN. Beg Mansion, Chowpaty. 407

WANTED—A smart HINDU SHORTHAND TYPIST. Good prospects for really competent man. Apply stating salary to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 409

WANTED.—In Karachi for small private family, a good COOK and BUTLER. Pay 25. Apply with copies of certificates to Mrs. ROBERTS, North Western Hotel, Karachi. 414

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One LADY TYPIST intelligent and quick in work. See personally between 10 and 11 a.m. or apply to L. TRICUMDAS & Co., 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 421

WANTED—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A LEDGER KEEPER for a local English firm. Good prospects. apply in own handwriting enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 428

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCTOR, M.B., B.S., or L.M. & S., competent in Surgery for Palanpur, Female Hospital. Apply SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co., 225, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 423

WANTED.—Railway PAINTERS, STATION MASTER, SIGNALLERS SHUNTING DRIVERS, S. A. SURGEONS, MOTOR DRIVERS, COOLIES, SOKANIES, East Africa, Mesopotamia, G. MAYADASS & CO., Employement Agent, 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 426

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Industrial Workshops, Mysore State, Bangalore. Must have previous experience in large Manufacturing Workshops. The appointment is at present temporary and a Pay of Rs. 500 to 800 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars as to pay, nationality, qualifications, previous experience, age, etc., to:—THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE IN MYSORE. Bangalore. 432

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT by an undergraduate with three years' office experience in a Native State. Write to Box No. 322 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 429

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND WRITER, Indian, good education. office, journalistic, reporting and private secretarial experience, now holding good position, wishes situation in any of the above capacities. Good references. Apply to Box No. 316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 402

WANTED.

WANTED—2 to 3 hundred feet light rails and 4 or 5 tipping wagons. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ahmedabad District. 431

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE in the principal cities of India. For term communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—(1) One Screw cutting lathe 5 or 6' gap bed 6" centres. (2) One Pillar Drill Power driven, required for drilling tyres of A. T. Wheels. (3) Smiths Bellows. (4) Taps and dies, 1 set 1/4" to 3/4". (5) One wood lathe for turning the ends of the spokes of A. T. Wheels. Please apply giving full particulars to The DEPUTY CONTROLLER of MUNITIONS, Punjab Circle, c/o Signal Engr.: N.-W. Ry. Lahore. 387

FOR SALE

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES—Fresh lot to be sold retail or wholesale 22½ per cent. discount. Apply Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 427

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A respectable MANAGING AGENT of a first class colliery, wishes to sell the entire output of their BEGUINA STEAM COAL for 1918. Offer and terms invited. Apply Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 382

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p., Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used DODGE MOTOR CAR, 5 seater Tonneau body, magneto, Electric lights fully equipped in perfect good condition. Enquire F. K. PATEL, 249, Eruchshaw Buildings, Fort. 430

FOR SALE.—NASMYTH'S BALING PRESS FACTORY two compound presses with three rams of 11in. diameter Box 14ft., twelve grooved lashing plates. One direct acting pumping engine 24 by 30. One Lancashire Boiler by Hicks Hargreves 30 by 7. Slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 323

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—At the Government Dockyard at 4-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th November, Yacht "GITA," sliding gunter rig; lead keel; hull and sails in good condition. Length over all 28 feet 3 inches. Lenght of water line 23 feet. Beam 7 feet 2 inches. Draft 6 feet 10 inches. For any further particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Government Dockyard, Bombay. 433

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET to HINDUS ONLY.—FLATS on the Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR. Chowpaty Road. 406

TO LET.—At Khandala CLIFTON VILLA and COTTAGE, completely furnished. Please see Mr. KHAMBATTA, Solicitor, 23, Church Gate Street. 422

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

TO BE LET AT ANDHERI.—Marzbanabad Road a spacious storeyed bungalow "MOUNT PLEASANT" standing on an elevated position. Furnished with nice gardens, extensive compound and wells, commanding grand view on all sides, 5 minutes walk from station. Formerly in occupation of European tenants for over 4 years. Monthly rent Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VIRJIVANDAS 5-7, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay. 304.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SIR D. J. TATA and SIR RATAN TATA invite tenders for the erection of a building on Mandlik Road, on the Bombay Port Trust Estate.

Tenders should be addressed to "The Estate Department, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.," and should be delivered at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, by 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1917. Particulars as to works, form of tender, etc., can be had on application. Sir D. J. Tata and Sir Ratan Tata do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any particular tender.

(Sd.) D. N. MIRZA, M.S.A.,
Architect.

Dated 24th October, 1917. 425

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the 1st half year commencing from the 1st January, 1918, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1917.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 (one only).

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.

Junagad, 20th October, 1917. 424

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, 5th November, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet up to 30th June 1917.
2. To declare Dividens.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 17th November 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th October, 1917.

N.B.—Dividends when sanctioned by the shareholders will be paid on and after Wednesday 21st November 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company to shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 1st November 1917 and warrants will be duly posted to them. 444

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that 321 tons and 18 cwts. of Hinger Rampore Steam Coal and about 35 tons of Bengal Coal stacked and lying on Plot Nos. 14 and 18 at New Tank Bunder Road Darukhana, are pledged by the Bombay Bengal Coal Co., in the first instance with one Mr. Yoosuf I. A. Laljee by two writings, dated 24th August, 1917, and 4th September, 1917, respectively and that all the said coal is now pledged with our client Mr. CHIMANLAL CHHAGANLAL MASTER as the Assignee of the said Yoosuf I. A. Laljee by an assignment dated 9th October, 1917.

Under the said two writings the Bombay Bengal Coal Co., holds the coal mentioned above as our clients agents and at his disposal and has no right to sell, part with or in any way deal with the same. If any person, therefore, purchases or in any way deals with the said coal he shall do so with notice of our clients claim.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1917.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Chimanlal Chhaganlal Master.
5, Bell Lane, Fort, 446

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PERMANANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore, having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage lease, lien, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South-west side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1399 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 47, 47, Collector's New No. 361, Old Survey No. 501 and New Survey No. 7581 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1334 (1) and Street Nos. 198-200 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Charni Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Daldevdas Shivnarayan, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of the Prathana Samaj.

Dated this 25th day of October 1917

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
447 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK of INDIA, LTD., has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or warehouse standing thereon, situate at Colaba, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing altogether by estimation one hundred feet in length and thirty feet in breadth be the same little more or less and according to the Collectors Bill, three hundred and seventy-one and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the South by the Road formerly described as Colaba Company's New Road but now called Second Pasta Lane, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Cowasji Dhanji Patell but now belonging to Jamnadas Jeewandas, on or towards the North by the property of Ruttonji Rupji Mody and on or towards the West by the property belonging to Ramji Chatoor and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1 New No. 16666. E. 10 Old Survey No. 257, B. and New Survey No .9564, 2E and are assessed assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward A No. 503 Street No. 29 Second Pasta Lane and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.

Dated this 24 day of October, 1917. 445

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, through antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C.) Jooma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE **EXCELSIOR**

To-night at 9-30.

Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

in a season of Popular Musical Plays.

Last Few Nights: Last Few Nights:

To-night Thursday 25th
The Ever Popular
"SCAMPS"
Friday 26th, Saturday 27th, Sunday 28th
Revival of the Famous Musical Farce
"THE GAY PARISIENNE"
Sunday 28th.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

Every Evening at 6-30 p. m.
Pathe's Great Sensational Serial
THE IRON CLAW
2 Episodes Weekly.

THE **EMPIRE**

Offers
A "CROOK" PLAY
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
Starring
WILLIAM COURTNEY
The "KICK IN" Hero
Produced by the famous
GOLD ROOSTER STUDIOS
IN 5 GREAT ACTS.
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
is a story
WITH A "PUNCH"
PATHE'S GAZETTE
MUTT AND JEFF
MUTT AND JEFF
The Great Cartoon Comics in
"DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES"

TO-NIGHT!
GALA NIGHT!!
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 6-30
10 p.m. EDWARDES 10 p.m.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
PRESENTS THE
BANG GIRLS SERIAL
In the 4th Part
THE
BANG GIRLS IN MESPOT
THE
BANG GIRLS IN MESPOT
THE
BANG GIRLS IN MESPOT
Introducing EVENTS
OF LOCAL TOPICAL INTERST
LOOK AT
THE BANG GIRLS
AT THE FANCY DRESS BALL
THE TAMBOURINE DANCE
THE ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY
ON
TRAFALGAR DAY
to witness the
GREAT NAVAL REVIEW
The
STIRRING AND PATRIOTIC
MARCH PAST
Hear the American Favourite Marching Song
"INDIANA"
THE EMPIRE'S NAVAL SONG
"NELSON DAY"
Also
SEE THE FILM
Screened in connection with the above Revue
THE INSPECTION
of the
NAVAL REVIEW
And
Presentation of Medals
By
H. E. THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, E. INDIES
PRICES: STALLS Rs. 3 and 2.
BACK STALLS AND CIRCLE Re. 1.
BACK SEATS As. 8 and 4.
BOXES Rs. 15 and 25.
MILITARY AND NAVY AT HALF PRICE
ONLY TO Rs. 2 & 1 SEATS.
FOLLOW THE CROWD
6-30 To-night 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.

IMPERIAL
TO-DAY
Special Matinee Show 5 p. m.
LAMINGTON ROAD.

EXCELSIOR
Commencing next Saturday, 27th at 6-30 p.m.
THE LATEST AND GREATEST
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
WAR FILMS
OFFICIAL PICTURES
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE
Presented by
THE WAR OFFICE CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE
Sole Director for the Indian Empire
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
SONS OF OUR EMPIRE
An Authentic Record of
This year's Great Push
THE GERMAN RETREAT
and
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS
A Graphic Record of the
GREAT EASTERN BATTLE
which brought us to the
HINDENBURG LINE
THE FALL OF BAPAUME
The Best War Pictures the
AUTHORITIES HAVE YET RELEASED
THE CAPTURE OF PERONNE
A Large Percentage of The Gross Receiptsis remitted to H. M. Government for Distribution in War Charities.

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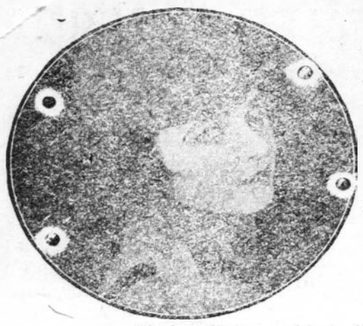
AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL



The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

"THE ISLAND GOD FORGOT"
"ALIAS NEMESIS"
Being the 5th and 6th episodes of the tremendously successful serial.

"PATRIA"
"PATRIA"
Featuring
MRS. VERNON CASTLE,
The best known and best dressed woman in America.
A Great Preparedness serial which everyone should see.

"THE COPPER INDUSTRY IN ARIZONA"
Instructive Subject.
"PATHE GAZETTE"
Latest.
"NATIONAL GUARDS"
Mutt and Jeff Cartoon.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

At the request of a large number of patrons.
The Great Spy Play:—
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
The biggest draw Bombay has ever had. Already played to nine packed houses and hundreds of requests for still more performances.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The exciting romantic play made world-famous by Martin Harvey.

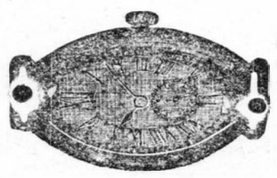
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"EAST LYNNE"
The wonderful drama that always crowds to the Royal Opera House.

Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.
Week days:—From 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

POPULAR PICTURES
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT
6-45 P.M, ONLY
"THE KIDNAPPED BRIDE"
"MR. VAMPIRE"
"TOTO OF THE BYE-WAYS"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4,
Box seats Rs. 2.

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.



Durable, strong, fashionable, nice-looking and very cheap reliable time-keepers to suit all wrists. Guarante d for 10 years.
NICKEL CASE Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25.
" " RADIUM DIAL
Rs. 18, 24, 27, 30.
SILVER, Rs. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30.
" RADIUM DIAL,
Rs. 21, 24, 27, 30, 33.
Fine English Leather given free with every watch.
Thousands have been sold up to this time.
Apply to the Manager,
THE IQBAL SWISS WATCH Co.
(5 B.) LAHORE

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.
Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

MARKET.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd:

		Bales.
Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" Sales of East Indian		..
" Imports		..
Std. Americans spot trading value		29.52
Egyptian F.G.F. spot value		32.80
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	26.94
	Mar.	26.70
	May	26.67
	Jan.	26.09
	er	25.97

New Orleans 10 a.m.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 23rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
October	13.52
Oct.-Nov.	13.10
Nov.-Dec.	13.70
Dec.-Jan.	13.55
Jan.-Feb.	13.45 (+40)
Feb.-Mar.	13.36
Mar.-April	13.27
Apl.-May	13.19
May-June	13.11
June-July	13.03

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
January	19.73+24
March	19.33+24
May	18.83+23

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd

New Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	18.82+26
February	18.13+26
Boron	19.27+25
April	19.02+22
May	18.76+16

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	19.52
Oct.-Nov.	19.10
Nov.-Dec	18.70
Dec.-Jan.	18.55
Jan.-Feb.	18.45 (+40)
Feb.-Mar.	18.36
March-April	18.27
April-May	18.19
May-June	18.11
June-July	18.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23rd

Old Contracts.

Months:	Opening Rates
October	23.45 (+10)
November	23.70

New Contracts.

Months	Closing prices
January	28.90+20
February	28.10+15
March	28 75+15

Old Contracts.

Months.	Opening prices
Oct	23.45+10
Nov.	23.70 +10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Oct 23rd

M.G. Bengal Good	16.93
" " Fully Good	17.18
" " Fine	17.14
" No. 1 Oomra Good	18.55
" " Fully Good	18.80
" " Fine	19.05
" Broach Good	20.18
" " Fully Good	20.37
" " Fine	20.55
" Scinde Good	16.83
" " Fully Good	17 13
" " Fine	17.15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
" to Continent..	1,000
Futures at New York Jan.	26.89— 4
" " Mar.	29.63— 1
" " May	28.58— 2
Spot Cotton at New York	28.45—20
" at New Orleans..	27.59 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	25.25+ 1
" Mar.	25.78— 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½ Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	63—½

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Oct. 22nd

Bar Silver Spot	42 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet poor demand.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 5th April, 1917

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st..	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4

Consols 2½%	£61½	—¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	£0	Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	65½	—¼
Government Securities 3%	56	Unchgd.
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.51	

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct 22nd.

3½% 1925—1928	£83½	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£100¼	
5% New	£95½	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 22nd

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton Sept-Oct.	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	600
Tone of Linseed:—Firm—full prices.	
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	595

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 18/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	18/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov.	21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	2/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. paid	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Oct. 24.

This morning no cables of yesterday from the Home markets had come to hand, but Good Broach was quoted Rs. 435 Exchange terms and Rs. 436 Association terms, and during the morning transactions were made in the latter at Rs. 435. The Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 437½ for Good Broach and advanced to Rs. 442 on reports of rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar, as also in the Berars. Business was, however, restricted. At Colaba there was very little doing on Association terms, and in the bazaar Good Broach was done at Rs. 439 and closed at Rs. 438. The market, though steadier as to prices, has been quiet with regard to business. Buyers have not followed the rise and sellers are indifferent.

Ready Cotton is steadier and there has been a moderate demand from shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.
NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		433
Fine Jingaghat Wardah	January		433
" Nagpur Kampti			430
" Khamgaon Akola			419
" Khandelab			391
" Muthia			391
" Bengal			349
Fully Good Bengal			323

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.
QUOTATIONS 24th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	349	321		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	331			"
M.G. Wardha	433			"
M. G. Nagpore	430			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	419			"
M.G. Khandeish	391			"
M.G. Muthia	384			"
M.G. Broach			438	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 23rd October:—

Cotton	1,965 bales
Wheat	28,129 cwts.
Linseed	7,861 "
Cakes, Rai & Mustard seed, etc.	1,277 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Cyprus	Nil
Undergrd	158 "
Cakeforseed	13,693 "
Rice	3,068 "
Myrabollams	2,054 "
Cottonseed	2,112 "
Mowra seed	Nil
Gram	9,130 "
Jowar	4,797 "
Maize	111 "
Barley	2,377 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

MARKET RATES FOR READY AND FORWARD DELIVERY CONTRACTS.

COLABA, Oct. 24, at 5-30 p.m.

The Official Quotations issued by the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., are "Jaitha Terms" (i.e., inclusive of 8 annas per bale muccadum allowance) for all descriptions of cotton excepting Bengals and Scind, for which descriptions, the rates quoted for "Delivery Contracts" are "Railway Terms" and for "Ready Purchases" "Jaitha Terms." The rates quoted are nett per candy without 5½ per cent discount.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	.. 350	330	..		Ready
	.. 348	320	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 331	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 390	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	.. 419	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 428	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 431	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18
	.. ..	..	..	440	1/25th Apl. 18
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..		
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 382	..	..		1/25th Jan. 18

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Oct 24th—4 p.m

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 11 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	43 8 0	6 11 0
" Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 7 0	7 13 0
" Thin	7 2 0	7 8 0
Teelseed, White 55.15	45 0 0	9 6 0
" Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	9 4 0
" Black	38 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 5 0	7 11 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	7 12 0
Mowraseed	4 8 0	4 12 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 9 6	
Linseed May	8 2 0	

BULLION.

The silver market is steady, and the London price is down to 41 7/8 dull.
Bar Gold 26-15.
Sovereign 16-2.

I AM HERE AGAIN IN BOMBAY TO AMUSE YOU!

I am the most mysterious person extant. I am the sensation of the age.

I have travelled Far and Wide. I have received a chorus of praise from the Press and the Public alike. I have astounded them, thrilled them and entertained them supremely where'er I went.

Why, when I last came to Bombay, I was on every lip? All Bombay could not see me at once of course and I have therefore come again.

My last stay was of weeks but my present stay will be much shorter. You will enjoy my adventures much better now.

Remember that when you all are God's Creation, I am Pathe's mightiest creation.

My name is something else but they all prefer to call me

"THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

Come and see me to-day, you will pay me a few more visits before I go for good.
REMEMBER MY HOME THIS TIME IS

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD, (West.)
TIME AS USUAL.

Silver ready ex-duty 96-15.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 97-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 195.
3 months' sight France Fr. 202½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 193½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 276.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days Sight Japan Rs. 140.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 p.c.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent small pieces 69.
3 per cent small pieces 58.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 80.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 78.
Municipal long-dated 76.
Municipal short-dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January/July 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was firm and a good amount of business was put through chiefly in weaving mill shares. Tata Iron and Steels were steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1865 to 1880, Fazulbhoys from 860 to 867/8, Madhavjees from 2540 to 2580, Bombay Uniteds from 865 to 875, and Simplexs from 932/8 to 940.

Crescents declined to 266/4, Indian Bleachings to 253¾ Davids to 585, Currimbhoys to 330, Kohinoors to 980, New Greats to 285, Finlays to 397/8, Maneckji Petits to 2050, Swans to 490, Swadeshi to 1830.

Kasturchand improved to 1335, Pearls to 587/8, and Shapurjis to 147/8.

Tata Iron Ordinary declined to 266/4, and Deferreds were placed between 1260 and 1250. Katni Ordinary declined to 277½ and Deferreds improved to 1365. Central India Mining were placed between 53 and 50, Indian Cement declined to 235.

Bombay Burma declined to 1027/8, and Tata Hydro improved to 1190.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 20th Oct, 1917.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th Oct. 1917			
G.I.P. Rly		17,97,100	49,92,200
A.D.C. Rly		58,100	148,100
B.K. Rly		3,600	5,100
C.B. Rly		5,100	14,700
Total		18,04,000	51,64,100
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Oct. 1916			
G.I.P. Rly		16,54,817	43,53,553
A.D.C. Rly		55,074	1,11,512
B.K. Rly		1,571	5,047
C.B Rly		4,214	12,561
Total		17,15,776	44,12,673
Increase or Decrease	G.I.P. Rly	+1,42,283	+6,38,647
	A.D.C. Rly	+3,026	+6,588
	B.K. Rly	+1,929	+4,053
	C.B. Rly	+936	+2,139

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th Oct. 1917	12,700	32,600
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Oct. 1916	12,770	32,707
Increase or Decrease	—70	—107

Dhond-Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th Oct. 1917	1,709	4,809
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th Oct. 1916	1,442	3,784
Increase or Decrease	+258	+1,016

INDIAN EXPORTS TO NORWAY..

In the communique issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry on the 12th of March, 1917, it was announced that agreements had been concluded between His Majesty's Government and a certain Association in Norway in respect of the import into Norway of fodder and foodstuffs. His Majesty's Government have now decided to terminate one of these agreements viz., that with the Norwegian Wholesale Provision Merchants' Association, and have accordingly given the three months' notice of denunciation necessary for the termination of the agreement, which will cease to operate on the 20th of November. In making application for the export of articles in which this Association was interested, it will, therefore, no longer be necessary, as heretofore, for exporters to supplement the usual procedure by the submission to the India Office of certificates from the Association.

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

The Directors of this Company have issued their forty-third annual report, for the year ended 30th June, 1917, together with the audited Balance Sheet, Revenue and Profit and Loss Appropriation Accounts. The report shows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
The total profits earned during the year are	41,76,913	8	0
To which is added balance brought forward from last account	1,16,931	4	1
Making a total of Rs.	42,93,844	12	1
From this sum the Directors have paid an *ad-interim* Dividend at Rs. 90 per whole, Rs. 45 per half ordinary and Rs. 11-12 per preference Share.	9,61,250	0	0
Carried to Provident Fund Account	1,00,000	0	0
Depreciation and Renewal Fund Account	4,00,000	0	0
Equalization of Dividend Fund Account	4,00,000	0	0
Income and Super Tax Provision Account	3,50,000	0	0
Officers' Recreation Room Fund Account	1,500	0	0
And Employees' Welfare Fund Account	1,00,000	0	0
The Directors recommend payment of a final dividend due on the 5 per cent. preference Shares, for the period ended 30th June, 1917, at Rs. 12-8 per Share, free of Income Tax	1,25,000	0	0
They further recommend that a final dividend be paid at Rs. 190 and Rs. 95 per whole and half shares respectively, free of Income Tax, absorbing	17,81,250	0	0
And carry forward to next account	74,844	12	1
Total Rs.	42,93,844	12	1

The suit filed by a holder of Preference Shares against the Company in the High Court, claiming Income Tax deducted by us from dividends of preference shares was dismissed by the Court. Regarding this question, the Directors were aware of the dissatisfaction that prevailed among the holders of preference shares and had therefore thought it advisable to lay the question before the shareholders for their decision. Accordingly Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders were held and a resolution amending Article 3 B of the Articles of Association was passed and confirmed, under which the dividends on Preference Shares will henceforth be paid free of Income Tax.

A sum of Rs. 5,00,000 has been invested in the 5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920. The Mill Staff and work people also subscribed about Rs. 1,10,000 towards the War Loans of which Rs. 32,000 were advanced to them by the Company on condition of repayment within four years on easy terms. Cotton prices ruled abnormally high during the year under report, but the demand for both yarn and cloth continued brisk at steadily advancing rates. The Dye and Bleach Works were fitted with a complete installation of Grinnell's Automatic Sprinklers during the year. An order has been placed for a complete Waste Plant, consisting of 480 Spindles, 32 Looms and 2 Raising Machines, with the necessary preparatory machinery. The whole plant including driving arrangement and building will cost about Rs. 3,00,000.

The Directors have opened a Welfare Fund for operatives and have carried thereto from the year's profits a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to serve as a nucleus. This Fund will be utilised towards educational or other welfare schemes for the benefit of employees as and when circumstances permit. The Insurance Fund has been credited with Rs. 74,060-14-3, being the approximate rateable premium on all uninsured risks charged to Revenue, as usual. Out of the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 credited to the Provident Fund Account, a sum of Rs. 20,399-12-0 equal to the amount contributed by members during the last year, is to be credited in proportion to the sum subscribed by each member.

Messrs. Hormasji Edalji Bamji and Hormusji Framji Commissariat, two of the present Directors retire by rotation. They are however, eligible for re-election. The shareholders will be asked to elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

£100,000 ROBBERY.

STOLEN SHARES FOUND IN LONDON.

The London police, says the "Daily Mail" rave recovered at a house in Burlington-road, Bayswater, W., a parcel of scrip and shares of the face value of between £80,000 and £100,000 which correspond with the proceeds of a burglary at a Manchester warehouse during last week-end. They arrested a man and a woman at the house.

On Monday information reached the Tower Brigade Police Station that a man and a woman had been seen, under suspicious circumstances, in possession of a great quantity of shares and bonds. Detective-Inspector Hawkins and Sergeant Webber at once began a search for the couple.

A little later information came from Manchester that the warehouse of Messrs. Briggs and Co., wholesale drapers, had been broken into and that safes had been robbed of a number of valuable documents.

DEUTSCHE BANKS.

INTERESTING APPEAL CASE AND JUDGMENT.

The Court of Appeal, says the "Westminster Gazette," composed of the Lord Chief Justice and Lords Justices Pickford and Scrutton, to-day delivered judgment in the case of J. Lionel Barber and Co., Limited, v. Deutsche Bank (London Agency), upon the appeal of the defendants from the verdict at the trial before Mr. Justice Sankey and a special jury.

The plaintiffs, South American merchants, carrying on business in Liverpool and London, claimed damages from the defendant bank for a statement contained in a telegram sent by the defendants to the Banco Aleman Transatlantique at Lima on October 14, 1914. In the telegram the defendants said that a certain draft of which the plaintiffs were acceptors was unpaid, but the fact was that, owing to the moratorium, it was not due for payment until November 9. Messrs. Lionel Barber and Co., also complained of a letter which the defendants sent on October 21 to the same bank at Lima which contained this statement: "Your unpaid remittance No. 19,137 on J. Lionel Barber and Co., London, as per our cable of October 14. We have taken divers steps in order to obtain settlement, but so far our efforts have been without result. The matter still occupies our attention, and we hold bill here at present." The jury found that the words complained of were libellous, and that the defendants in using them were actuated by express malice, and they assessed the damages at £3,000, and Mr. Justice Sankey entered judment in accordance with the verdict.

The defendants appealed upon the grounds that the words complained of were not capable of a defamatory meaning, that there was no evidence on which the jury could find express malice, that the judge had misdirected the jury, and that the damages awarded were excessive.

The Lord Chief Justice held that the words in question were capable of a defamatory meaning, and that there was evidence on which the jury could draw the inference of malice; he thought, however, that upon the question of damages the judge had misdirected the jury, and, accordingly, a new trial would be granted.

Lord Justice Pickford expressed the opinion that there was no evidence of express malice, and upon that ground judgment should be entered for the defendants.

Lord Justice Scrutton agreed with the judgment of Lord Justice Pickford, and by a majority of the court, therefore, the appeal was allowed and judgment entered for the defendants with costs.

This information led to a still keener search being instituted.

The man, who is 46 years of age, gave his name as Newman and the woman said she was his wife. They were taken to the Tower Bridge Police Station, and the Manchester police were informed of the arrests and the recovery of the documents. On further information which was supplied from London the Manchester police yesterday arrested a man named Holland in connection with the burglary.

SAFES BROKEN OPEN..

The burglary at Messrs. Briggs' took place between 1-30 p.m. on Saturday and the opening time on Monday morning. An examination shows that from the roof of a neighbouring warehouse the burglars gained access to Messrs. Briggs' premises by breaking a window on the third floor. The safes in several rooms were broken open. The stolen papers comprise railway shares, water shares, War Loan certificates, War Saving certificates, and shares in commercial companies.

Newman and his wife and Holland will be brought before the Manchester Bench to-day, charged with being concerned in the burglary.

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DEFENCE ACT PROSECUTION FAILS.

A LIBERAL CANDIDATE'S ADDRESSES.

A remarkable prosecution under the Defence of the Realm regulations was heard in mail week at Bridlington Police Court Councillor T. D. Fenby, J.P., prospective Liberal candidate for the Howdenshire division of East Yorkshire, was charged on eight summonses with breaches of the regulations in respect of addresses given by him in Bridlington Primitive Methodist churches on July 29 and August 19. Mr. Feaby is well known in the district as a lay preacher and political speaker, and is a member of Bridlington borough tribunal. Great interest was taken in the case. It was alleged that in both addresses the defendant made statements prejudicial to recruiting and discipline, and such as were likely to cause disaffection. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Patrick Hastings, London.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT DEMANDED.

Lieutenant McCully, legal adviser to the Northern Command, prosecuted on behalf of Major Dunlop, Chief Constable. He quoted from the addresses, showing that Mr. Fenby had referred to the Military Service Bill as one of the greatest crimes in the history of the country; to the alleged brutality and indecency of medical boards; to the cursing and swearing at boys from their churches in the barrack-squares; and he had asked what had the Churches done to prevent this or to protest against it. Lieutenant McCully said the defendant might plead that the statements were privileged, because made in church, but that was not so, and, whether true or false, the statements showed that Mr. Fenby, who held a responsible public position, had committed a grave offence, for which the punishment ought to be severe and exemplary. He had uttered a slander and scandal against Christian Churches for which there could be no justification, and the place of their utterance made the case fifty times worse.

Mr. Hastings protested against this manner of presenting the case to the Bench. Lieutenant McCully, he said, had no doubt acted on instructions, but he had not attempted to put the facts in a calm and judicial way. Instead he had presented the defendant as a degraded man lacking a sense of discipline, loyalty and patriotism. Mr. Fenby was the last man to put anything in the way of the military doing their work. Counsel read the addresses, and showed they were an indictment, of the Churches and in no degree an attempt to prejudice recruiting.

TRIED TO JOIN ARMY

The defendant gave evidence, and denied he had ever attempted to prejudice recruiting. On the contrary, before the Military Service Acts were passed he had addressed 30 meetings urging men to join the Army. As a working blacksmith he had also shod the horses of a certain military section, stationed at one time in the East Riding, free of charge. In December 1914 he volunteered and had been rejected. He had opposed the Military Service Bill because he was against conscription, but since it became law he had loyally assisted in administering it in the district.

Lieutenant McCully: You said conscription had come by means of a trick as foul as any crime in the annals of the country?

Defendant: That was my considered opinion.

Lieutenant McCully: It was your publicly expressed opinion

Councillor Fenby: Yes, do you suggest I was not entitled to my opinion?

Lieutenant McCully: Yes, I do. It is war time.

SUMMONS DISMISSED.

In further cross-examination Councillor Fenby denied that as a member of a tribunal he had ever attempted to prevent men going into the Army.

The Bench, by a majority, decided that the address which was the subject of the first summons before the court was not prejudicial to recruiting, and the summons was dismissed.

Lieutenant McCully thereupon decided to withdraw the seven remaining summonses.

AMATEUR MICHAELIS.

FRENCH DERISION.

The clumsy manoeuvres of Dr Michaelis and Baron Kuhlmann to convince Germany on the one hand that the military situation of the Fatherland is stronger than ever and on the other to lure the Allies into a peace discussion and bamboozle the neutrals by talk about autonomy for Alsace and similar political dodges have been received with amused smiles in Government circles in Paris.

This feeling was expressed by a diplomatist in conversation with a "Daily Mail" correspondent when he said: "The brutal cynicism of the methods of Herr Bethmann Hollweg, who at least believed in the supremacy of the German sword, was logical and consistent, but the amateur diplomacy and childish cunning of his successors, who are not even clever enough to conceal their knowledge that militarily speaking the game is up, can excite only contempt and derision in France. The only possible explanation of their recent speeches is that the Kaiser's advisers have lost their nerve and are in danger of losing their heads. The explanation of this phenomenon is contained in three words—Flanders, Verdun, and the Isonzo"

Another official personage described Dr. Michaelis and Baron Kuhlmann as infant Machiavellis, and pointed to the wanton destruction of St. Quentin Cathedral and the infamous bombardment of hospitals at Verdun at the very moment when attempts are being made by the Kaiser to create an atmosphere favourable to peace as instances of the sinister stupidity of the new Berlin diplomacy.

WHAT HAASE SAID.

MOST SIGNIFICANT SPEECH YET PUBLISHED.

A fuller report is now available of Herr Haase's speech in the Reichstag debate of July 19, in which he began by saying that, instead of plain dealing from the Chancellor, they had an ambiguous statement only, about peace reparations, since the Chancellor admitted implicitly that the resolution was open to a variety of interpretations. According to Herr Haase Dr. Michaelis is the nominee of Hindenburg and the General Staff. He said:

There is a growing feeling among the masses that the Monarchy is a failure, and that the Republic will and must come. This would be the best prelude to peace, but Democracy will only come by fighting for it and not by fawning on the authorities. If the war is to continue much longer, the German nation will bleed to death and fall from exhaustion. For months the public has been deluded with promises about the collapse of England, but it now realises that the figures entirely omit the factor that the tonnage of the whole world is at the disposal of England, and consequently it is stupid to compare losses with the tonnage belonging to England alone. Yet the Chancellor once more states that England will be unable to resist the need for peace, thus feeding the people on fallacious hopes.

THE "SHALLOW EXPLANATIONS."

Though the peace resolution is an advance on the previous attitude it is not acceptable to the Minority Party; and, further, what the resolution says about the origin of the war is not tenable in the face of history, and the Minority refuse to lend ourselves to declarations at variance with truth. The same applies to the shallow explanations of the Chancellor.

We do not forget the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia and the Austrian preparations against Russia, nor the conferences in Berlin on July 5, 1914, and the activity of Tirpitz and Falkenhayn in those days.

Furthermore, influential parties, including the Centre, still demand the annexation of Belgium and indemnities. Has Dr. Spahn fairly abandoned his Belgian programme, and is the demand for indemnities still put forward or not?

RUSSIA'S DISTRUST OF BERLIN.

As to the freedom of the seas, this always exists in time of peace. The only way to guarantee it is universal disarming and abolition of the right of capture. As for the attempt to affect a separate peace with Russia, nobody can believe that the peace resolution, without a word about the self-determination of nationalities, will have a good effect abroad. As a matter of fact, Russia has the greatest distrust of the German Government and its supporters. Nor will the Majority Socialists' declaration in Sweden be more efficacious. It has been condemned by all enemy and neutral Socialists. . . .

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

The feeling of the people as the result of the leaden weight of hunger is such as to startle even the most frivolous. You have read of riots and strikes in Silesia; do you think the masses can possibly endure it much longer? It is impossible, and when the crash comes you must not be surprised. Workers know better every day how they must act if they are to achieve what they have at heart. They will rise against these conditions.

After this the German Chancellor can hardly blame us if we require a plain statement from him.

CAJOLING THE POLES

THE KAISER'S ATTEMPTS.

Mr. Gerard in his recent revelations observes:—

In order to win the sympathies of the Poles the Emperor caused a Royal castle to be built within recent years in the city of Posen, and appointed a popular Polish gentleman, who served in the Prussian Army and was attached to the Emperor, Count Hutten-Czapski, as its Lord Warden. In this castle was a very beautiful Byzantine chapel, built from designs especially selected by the Emperor. In January, 1914, we went with Mr. Allison Armour and the Cassatts, Mrs. Wiltsee, and Mrs. Whitehouse on a trip to Posen to see this chapel. Some of our German friends tried to play a joke on us by telling us that the best hotel was the hotel patronised by the Poles. To have gone there would have been to declare ourselves anti-German and pro-Polish, but we were warned in time.

The castle has a large throne-room and ball-room. In the hall is a stuffed aurochs killed by the Emperor. The aurochs is a species of buffalo, greatly resembling those which used to roam our Western prairies. The breed has been preserved on certain great estates in Eastern Germany and in the hunting forests of the Tsar in the neighbourhood of Warsaw. Some Poles told me, at a first attempt to give a Court ball in this new castle, the Polish population in the street threw ink through the carriage windows on the dresses of ladies going to the ball, and thus made it a failure. The chapel of the castle is very beautiful, and does great credit to the Emperor's taste as an architect.

While being shown through the Emperor's private apartments in this castle I noticed a saddle on a sort of elevated stool in front of a desk. I asked the guide what this was for. He told me that the Emperor when working always sits in the saddle. In Posen is a book store. The proprietor brought out for me a number of books caricaturing German rule in Alsace-Lorraine. It is curious that the community of interest should make a market for these books in Polish Posen. Although not as well advertised, the Polish question is as acute as that of Alsace-Lorraine.

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An unfailing, cheap and sovereign remedy in all stages of Dysentery, Simple, Acute, or Chronic, with or without blood. Colcis, Windiness, Indigestion, Vomiting aud ordinary Diarrhœa. It is pleasant to the taste, and never produces nausea. It is an excellent carminative and a purely vegetable preparation. From one to three doses generally suffice. It can be given in any stage and in any form of Dysentery. It acts like magic, and is worth its weight in gold. Price, As, **4** and **8** per phial.

If a Martyr to Dyspepsia why not use

MOTIWALA'S DINNER PILLS

By really promoting the digestion and improving the tone of the stomach, cure Headache, Giddiness Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulence, Heartburn, Foul and Furred Tongue, Biliousness, Hysteria, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Vomiting and a great variety of ailments which are comprised in the term Dyspepsia. These pills are really a blessing and a boon to the Dyspeptic. As they are made of **Harmless Vegetable Preparations** only, Hindus, Parsis, Europeans and Mahomedans make equal use of them. Price, per phial **6 annas.**

MOTIWALA'S PILE SPECIFIC AND OINTMENT

instantaneously cure Piles and do not allow them to appear again. By their use Piles, external or internal, bleeding or blind, together with the accompanying costiveness very soon disappear for ever. In addition to curing Piles Motiwala's Pile Specific also removes rheumatism, lumbago or backache, and obstinate Constipation. The Ointment is unequalled in giving instant relief to sufferers from piles when they feel excruciating pains in the rectum. Price per box **8** annas **each.**

A few extracts out of thousands of unsolicited testimonials are given below.

DR. W. J. MONTGOMERY, Civil Surgeon at Buldana:—"I had a case of Chronic Diarrhœa to treat and as he would not take Hospital medicines for fear of being charged, I tried him with a bottle of Motiwala's Dysentrodyne and am happy to record with signal results * * * Motiwala's Pile Remedies, I must say have done me good * * * I lately used your Cough Pills largely in dry harassing Cough of Influenze with very good results indeed * * * Motiwala's Tooth Powder is excellent stuff. It makes the teeth pearly white and removes the tartar. It also has the effect of improving the breath."

THOMAS PILLAY ESQR., First Class Hospital Assistant at Cannanore: "I can boldly state that Motiwala's Dysentrodyne is the safest and surest remedy for dysentery."

D. F. F. LEAO ESQR., Government House, Malabar Hill, Bombay: "After taking you Pile Remedies in accordance with your directions for **only 5 days,** the bleeding has stopped and there has been no blood for 5 days now. * * The Medicines really proved effective.

J. J. VELLOZ, ESQR., Medical Practitioner, Nagpore: Those who have used your medicines speak very highly of them. I have a call for them daily.

FRED FRANS ESQR., Assistant District Settlement Officer in the service of H. H. the Nizam: "I know that your medicines are quite reliable and efficacious. I have tried them many a time and they have never failed to cure."

JUNO H. BIRD ESQR., Proprietor, Civil and Military Institute at Dinapore: "I recommend Motiwala's Dinner Pills and all other medicines to all whom I meet and wherever I have recommended them they have given every satisfaction."

Sole Manufacturer:—

D. B. MOTIWALA,

near Byculla Club, Morland Road, Byculla,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Shadh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 8th of Moharrum, 1336.
Parsi: 15th of Ardibehest, 1287.
Jewish: 9th of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26.

Mails for Seychelles, Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, October 27.

Mohurrum (Mahomedan Holiday), Banks closed.

MONDAY, Nov. 5.

Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 43rd ordinary general meeting of shareholders, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30 in "Scamps" Iron Claw at 9-45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Seven Days' Leave."

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes. The 10 p.m. show to-day will take place at Edwardes Theatre.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 34	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 24.

1011. Musketry.—The Range is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 24th "B" Coy. Repetition Part I.
Friday 26th "B" Coy. Repetition Part I.
Saturday 27th "B" Coy. Repetition Part I.

1012. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Tuesday 30th October 1917, for firing of matches 1-2 and 3. Time 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

1013.—Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily except Sunday.

1014. Orders.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Exercise will be held from 16th to 23rd December 1917. All Actives and Local Active members will be required to attend and should make arrangements with Employers and Heads of Departments for leave etc., Reserves will be allowed to attend voluntarily.

1015. Orders.—Copy of letter No. 55100/1 (A. G. 4) from Army Headquarters India dated Simla 16th October 1917 is published for information:—

"I am directed to state that members of the Indian Defence Force on leave in the United Kingdom, will in future be granted extensions of such leave by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India."

"2. Applications should accordingly be submitted to the Under Secretary for State, India Office, Whitehall, London.

Part II.

1016. Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 83 Pte. J. N. Vakil, "A" Coy. from 25-10-17, to 29-11-17.

No 469 Pte C. D. McIver Satara Dett. from 26-10-17, to 31-11-17.

Leave sanctioned in Corps Orders Nos. 878 and 959 dated 29th September and 15th October 1917, respectively to members of Lonavla Detachment stationed at Sherawta has been extended up to 28th October 1917.

1017. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 599 Pte. C. M. H. Sheridan "B" Coy. joined the Regular Army.

1018. Transfer.—No. 170 Pte. J. Moses is transferred from "A" to "B" Coy.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club for firing of matches 1-2 and 3 on Tuesday 30th October 1917, a 7-30 a.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 5.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. M. K. Vesavewala will conduct a class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Street Fort) on (Friday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Theosophy and Higher Life." It is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Dasara Sammelan of the Free Night School conducted by the Shikshanonnati Mandal, will be held on Dasara Day, when prizes in money will be distributed to the students at Lower Parel.

"EINSIEDLEN."

A lecture on the famous place of pilgrimage in Switzerland will be the subect of a lecture to be delivered by Rev. A. Hegglin, S.J., this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the hall of the Catholic Library, Cavel Street. Mr. D. J. Ferreira, will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and six deaths occurred from pleague yesterday Middle and Lower Colaba reporting two attacks and one death, Fort Northern, one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital, four deaths. The total number of deaths from all causes was 86 as against 68 of the corresponding day of last year and 74 of 1915.

HOME RULE READING ROOM, DADAR,

Under the auspices of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club, Mr. Ogale, Editor of the "Maharashtra," Nagpur, will perform the opening ceremony of a Free Reading Room, on Thursday, 25th instant, at 8-30 a.m. All are requested to meet for the purpose at Dr. N. D. Samarkar's residence, opposite the Dadar English High School.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held on Saturday next, the 27th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, near the Portuguese Church, Girgaon when Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K Daji, will deliver a lecture on "The Greatest Foe of Mankind: How to Combat it." The meeting is open to the public.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE TEMPERANCE CLUB.

A meeting of the Social Service League Temperance club will be held in connection with the Dasara festival in the library of the club in the houes of Sheth Apaji Sadashiv Dongre at New Foras Road to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. L. B. Nayak, will explain the objects and aims of the club.

A LADIES' GATHERING.

A ladies' gathering in connexion with the Dusserah Sammelan was held under the auspices of the Utsava Mandal on Tuesday in the Vaman Vishram Hall, Lady Jagmohan Das presided. Fifteen women's associations joined. 800 ladies attended the gathering. Lady Jagmohan Das in her presidential address referred to the stern patriotism displayed by Mrs. Gandhi and Mrs. Polak and exhorted the ladies present to follow their noble example.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest on the body of a Mahomedan which was found on the railway line at Byculla on the night of last Monday. The body was discovered, after the Nasik Passenger Express had passed, with the head completely severed from the body. No one had come forward so far to identify the dead man. The jury returned a verdict that from the position of the body the deceased appeared to have committed suicide.

BOMBAY S. P. C, A.

During September, 371 cases involving cruelty to 528 animals were prosecuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the prevention of cruelty to Animals. Of these 247 resulted in fines being imposed for cruelty and 14 were fined for overloading. In 88 other cases fines were inflicted for cruelty and the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Hospital and in one case the animal was sent to the Pinjrapole. 21 cases were warned and discharged. During the month 351 animals and birds were newly admitted as patients to the Bai S. D. Petit Hospital, while 236 were already on he roll at the beginning of the month. Of the total 202 were discharged cured, 87 left uncured, 19 died, leaving 279 still under treatment at the end of the month. 51 animals and birds were also treated as out-patients at the Hospital, while 410 animals were treated by the Society's veterinary inspectors as out-patients at their dispensaries opened in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 456,551-13; Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 30; The Standard Oil Co., of New York, Bombay, Rs. 25; Gaddum and Co., Ltd., Rs. 25; W. H. Brady and Co., Ltd., Rs. 25; Volkart Bros, Rs. 25; Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Rs. 10; Messrs. The West End Watch Co., Rs. 10; W. W. P. Rs. 10; Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Rs. 10; Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., Rs. 10; Sir Vasanji Tricumji Mulji, Kt., Rs. 10; The Hon. Justice Sir J. J. Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., Rs. 10; A. H. F. Rs. 10; Mr. B. Reif, Rs. 10; Messrs. W. Crowder & Co., Rs. 10; Mr. H. Harwood, Rs. 10; Major G. H. Willis, M.V.O., R.E., Rs. 10; Mr. Hormusji Edulji Allbless, Rs. 7; Sums of and under rupees five, 145; total Rs. 3,56,953-13.

YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY'S POONA BRANCH.

At a general meeting of the above society the following were elected office-bearers for the year 1917-1918. President—Mr. D. V. Gokhale Vice-Presidents—Mrs. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. H. K. Patwardhan Hon. Secretary and treasurer—Mr. V. S. Diveker and Messrs. D. N. Divekar, P. M. Limage R. B. Athavale P. K. Vaidya, V. V. Joshi and Y. N. Joshi form members of the managing committee.

"THE SCAMPS."

In response to a host of requests the above popular company of vaudevillians will appear to-night at the Excelsior. In case there are people in Bombay, who have never heard of, or seen "The Scamps," let us state at once that "The Scamps" hold the envious reputation of being the brightest, wittiest and most versatile concert party that have ever visited India, and the opinion is shared by the press and the public throughout the Far East. Headed by Wolseley Charles they give a two hours' performance which, to quote "The Statesman," leaves you mystified for, when you are not listening to superb vocalism, you are in screams of laughter at those wonderful burlesque, "and you marvel that two hours can have passed." This will be the last time that Bombay will have of seeing this unique band of entertainers, so a good farewell is assured them.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

INTER. M. B., B. S. EXAMINATION.

CLASS I.

Bhatia, H. J.; Parmar V. L.; Lahevala, S. M.; Captain, K. S.; Bharuch. S.S.; Chandavarkar, V. K.

CLASS II.

Aiengar, A. M.; Ainapure, V. V.; Almeida, Eleanor, F. E.; Arcot, V.; Barve, G. G.; Bharucha, K. S.; Bhatt, C. P.; Bhiladvala, M.P.; Bohra, T. A.; Chatterji, A.; Chinoy, C. B.; Chattre, R. S.; Chichankar. S. L.; Choky K. N.; Damle G.D.; Dangi S.R.; Dave, D.U.; Dave, M.L.; Desai, S.A.; Desaid, V.B.; Despande, D.R. Despande, T.V.; Doctor, M.R.; DeSouza, T.F.; D'Sylva Ida; Faria M.; Fernandez, P. C.; Figueredo, E.; Ghandy, P. P.; Gharekhan, R. R. Jagtiani, C. I.; Jagtiani, S. M.; Jai Singhani, K. M.; Kapadia, S. G.; Kapshikar, A.S.; Kavi, M. N.; Kulkarni Chandubai; Langrana, S. D.; Malkani, C. G.; Manghiramalani, B.S.; Mohammed, K. K.; Mukerji Kalipada, Noronha, R. F.; Punjabi, P. C.; Pereira J. C.; Ramnani, W. A.; Rane, B. G.; Rebello, J. L.; Sabnis, M. T.; Sachdeva, D.M.; Sakhalkar, S. V.; Salgar, C.V.; Salvi, S. S.; Shandel, M. N.; Shirali, D. S.; Srivatsava, B. P.; Sunavala, D.F.; Variava, D. H.; Viegas, Victoria.

Lahevala Maneckji wins the Sir James Ferguson, the Lady Reay, and Nusserwanji Jehangiriji Wadia Scholarships.

L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have passed the *whole* examination:—

CLASS I.

Nayudu, A. S.

CLASS II.

DeSouza, V.; Gouveia, L. J.; Katrak, K. S.; Langrana, M. C.; Lohana, P. D.; Sequeria, J. C.; Uttam Singh, T. K.; Venkitachellam, K.; Bennett, P. M.; Pirbhia, Z. M.; and Doctor, P. G.

Not Classed:—Al, Idrusey, S. A.

"OUR DAY"

INFORMAL MEETING IN POONA.

An informal meeting, presided over by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, was held in the Council Hall at Poona on Monday last to consider measures for the celebration of "Our Day" in Poona and the Central Division. His Excellency opened the proceedings with a short speech, in which he described the origin and meaning of "Our Day" and appealed for support. In response to this appeal various suggestions were put forward and discussed, and it was decided that the proceeds of the Fete which is being organised by the Poona branch of the Women's War Fund for December the 15th should be given to the "Our Day" fund.

An executive committee, consisting of leading civil and military officials and ladies, as well as prominent Indian gentlemen, was formed under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. C. N. Seddon, and it was further decided that the funds raised should be utilised primarily for the benefit of our troops in Mesopotamia and India.

A cordial and interesting meeting was brought to a termination by a vote of thanks to their Excellencies proposed by the Hon. Mr. Seddon.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held on the 29th instant when schemes will be considered and definite arrangements inaugurated. And it is felt that with this good beginning Poona and the Central Division will play their part in making "Our Day" a success financially and otherwise.

"ASSAULT, MISCHIEF AND INSULT."

ACCUSED FINED RS. 30.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera at the Mazagon Police Court Anthony D'Cunha was charged with assault, mischief and insult by Monte D'Souza and his wife. Mr. M. S. Noronha appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dastur defended.

It was stated for the complainants that the accused met the first complainant in the streets on the night of the 14th September and assaulted him with fists with the help of some friends. He then went to the complainant's room in his absence and abused the second complainant after kicking open the door. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was fined Rs. 30 on all charges.

THEFT OF A HANDCART.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Rasool Fakira was charged with theft of a hand-cart, belonging to Ismailji Ibrahimji, on the 22nd instant. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that he took away the cart under a misapprehension. He was, however, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 12 or in default to undergo 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT TAJMAHAL HOTEL.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sykes charged J. J. De Souza with the theft of a camera, watches, etc., belonging to his master, Mr. Reeves Hansford, from his room in the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 13th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

24-10-17. Total Up-to-date.
Cash Certificates Rs. 3,789-12 Rs. 23,07.653 0

The recent fancy bazaar held at Belgaum in aid of Women's War Fund is estimated to bring in about Rs. 3,000.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA

ACTIVITIES IN GUJERAT.

The Joint Honorary Secretary of the Gujarat Sabha Ahmedabad, writes under date the 23rd instant:—

The increasing virulence of plague in the city of Ahmedabad and its spread in the neighbouring villages and other towns of Gujarat forms a very formidable obstacle in the way of propagandist work being carried on an extensive scale. In spite of the evacuation of the city on a very large scale and the effects of the sanitary committee of the Municipality, plague mortality is rising every day. Again, this week was the centre of educated activities of the whole of Gujarat at Broach, where most of the workers of the public cause in Gujarat had assembled. Consequently it was a week of comparative slackness in the political propaganda by the Sabha and so will be also the present and the next week due to the first Gujarat Political Conference at Godhra. The Sabha work is being carried in about 86 centres and some deputations were sent to different places.

DEPUTATION TO KATHLAL.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Keshavlal A. Shah, G. K. Mavalanker and Ganpatram Gandhi visited Kathlal (Kaira District) on the morning of the 14th inst. The deputation was received at the station by the leading gentlemen of Kathlal and a meeting was held in the afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Chhotalal Hirachand Shah, a well-known and respectable citizen of Kathlal. The Reform scheme was explained by the members of the deputation and a resolution was passed that the citizens of Kathlal believe that the reforms in the Congress Muslim League Scheme are absolutely necessary in the interests of the Empire and India and that without such reforms India will not witness the era of true contentment. The next day the deputation left Kathlal for Vena. A largely attended meeting was held there under the presidency of Mr. Ottamdas Makandas, wherein the Reform Scheme was explained. A resolution similar to that adopted by Kathlal residents was passed. The members of the deputation thereafter left Vena for Mahudha. Here they were joined by Mr. Hariprasad P. Mehta. The deputation was very enthusiastically received by the Mahudha people. A very crowded meeting, attended also by the Police Sub-Inspector, was held in the afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Krishnaprasad Maganlal. The members of the deputation addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed and a resolution similar to the one passed by Kathlal residents was adopted.

A deputation consisting of Messrs Kalidas J. Jhaveri, Jadavji Gandhi and Kuberdas Hargovindas visited Lambha on the 15th instant. A meeting was held in the Ramji Mandir and the Reform Scheme was explained to the Lambha public. A public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad was to be held on the 16th instant to pray for the release of the interned Mahomedan patriots Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and the Sabha was therefore requested to send a deputation there on that day Messrs. Harilal Nathabhai Parekh, Kalidas J. Jhaveri, Jadavji J. Gandhi, and Kuberdas Hargovindas consequently visited Nadiad on the 16 h instant. The meeting for the release of the interned Muslim Leaders was held under the presidency of Mr. Harilal Nathabhai Parekh. The Nadiad public was also requested to sign the petition to Mr. Montagu and thus strengthen his hands against the anti-reform forces.

MEETING AT PEERANA.

On the 17th instant a deputation consisting of Messrs. Keshavlal A. Shah, Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai, Jadavji J. Gandhi, Ugarchand J. Shah, and Ganpatram Gandhi visited the village of Peerana, about 100 miles from Ahmedabad. Peerana is the sacred place of pilgrimage of a certain sect in Gujarat, which has a very large following both among Hindus and Mahomedans. The original founder of the sect was a Mahomedan and the doctrines he preached were a compromise between ceremonial Hinduism and Mahomedanism. The day on which all the followers in thousands assemble every year to pay homage to the original founder fell on the 17th October 1917, and hence a special deputation was arranged for that day. The religious leaders at the Peerana Mausoleum shrines are called Kakas and the head of them, Kaka Lakshman Karamshi, materially helped to make the deputation a complete success. A meeting was held under his presidency and the members of the deputation explained the Congress-League Reform Scheme. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Kalidas J. Jhaveri, G. K. Mavalankar and Jadavji Gandhi visited Kaira on the 18th instant. A crowded meeting was held under the presidency of the leading citizen of Kaira, Sheth Bhailalbhai. Amritlalbhai. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Vallavbhai J. Patel, Shivabhai M. Patel, G. K. Mavalanker. Jadavji J. Gandhi visited Thasra on the 19th instant

Upto now more than 22 000 persons including Hindus, Mahomedans and other classes have signed the petition to Mr. Montagu.

GUJARATIS IN MADRAS

SUPPORT CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 23.

A public meeting of the Gujarati speaking citizens of Madras was held last evening at the Gokhale Hall with Mr. Lodd Govindass as chairman. Among the resolutions passed was one approving the Congress-Muslim League scheme of reforms. Delegates were also elected to the Gujarati Conference to be held at Godhra with Mr. M. K. Gandhi as president.

STUDENTS' STRIKES IN NAGPUR

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I seek the hospitality of your columns which in view of the importance of the subject you will be kind enough to grant.

The relations between the students and the educational authorities in these provinces have been so strained that it is beyond the compass of even the wisest heads to foresee as to how will the situation thus created terminate. It will not be out of place to go over a short history of the circumstances which led to the present situation.

The trouble arose in the month of February when the Inspector of Schools called a meeting of the leading citizens of Nagpur to devise means in order to bring into force the famous Risley Circular of 1907 and which was lying, he said, in obscurity since then. The Inspector said he was acting under the orders of the Government. In that meeting the means suggested were strongly criticized by many leading and influential people among them being some whose heads have gone grey in matters educational; the principle of the circular too was adversely criticized. The criticizms were of no avail and a definite policy was resolved upon. It is not my intention to go through the policy here but it marks an important epoch in the relations between the teachers and the taught. Then sometime in August the first troubles arose in the City School when the Superintendent required the guardians of the students to sign a pledge that their wards would not attend any public meeting. The guardians refused to sign it. The students were asked to go out of the school and not to return, till they brought the pledge. The students struck and the troubles began.

The next strike was the result of the rustication of a few students from the Hislop Collegiate School and from the New English School for they attended public meeting, not political member, but a meting intended to celebrate the 71st birth day of Mrs. Besant.

So far what were the Colleges doing? The students of the Hislop College sent a petition to the Principal requesting him to withdraw the order prohibiting them from attending public and political meetings. In fact at the beginning of the session there was only one notice on the notice board drawing the attention of the students to the rule of the Educational Manual which did not object to their attending political meetings but it required them not to take any active part. After nearly a month a special notice was put up on the notice-board requiring the students not to attend any political meetings and especially the Home Rule meetings. The reply to the petition was given in the withdrawal of the prohibitive order on condition that the students signed a pledge that they would take no active part in the meetings they attended. The pledge was given and the notice was removed to the satisfaction of all. The matters having thus been satisfactorily settled there appeared no reason to disturb the tranquil atmosphere that was established soon after between the students and the authorities. But this state of things was not to last long and somehow the Principal came to the conclusion, "having given the matter his thoughtful consideration," that it was in the interest of the students to prohibit them from attending political meetings. This came to the students as a surprise and a meeting of all the students was called to consider as to how they were to meet the situation. The Morris College students too were trying on their own behalf to get the order of prohibition removed and they too having failed to come to a satisfactory conclusion thought it wise to join hands with the students of Hislop College and thus to hold a joint meeting under the presidentship of a student who was studying for M.A. in the Hislop College and for Law in the Morris College. At that meeting certain resolutions were passed of which the second and third run:—

(2) This meeting of the students of Nagpur strongly protests against the Risley Circular which creates ill-feeling between the teachers and the taught and strongly urges the Government to direct the Educational Authorities to take back the same without delay.

(3) We College students of Nagpur, after due and thorough consideration, emphatically declare in the meeting assembled of over one thousand students that we will attend all public meetings political or non-political in spite of the prohibitive orders of the College authorities which we think are unjust in every way and we recognise no right of College authorities to prohibit us from attending political meetings under the name of discipline.

The Principals of both the Colleges required every student whether he attended the meeting or not to sign a declaration to the effect that he disapproves of resolution No. 3 and that he is prepared to withdraw it. To add more to the troubles as it were Mr. Abdul Hamid, the president of the meeting has been rusticated from both the Colleges. The students refused to sign the required disapproved as a protest against the action of the authorities concerned who had chiefly brought about the present situation and which is also due to the want of sympathy, spirit of co-operation and extreme high-handedness on their part. The Educational authorities have in their turn decided to go on strike and about five institutions in Nagpur and about the same number outside Nagpur have been closed.

I believe most of those had some voice expressed their strong disapproval of the circular and if anybody is now responsible for this unprecedented situation which by the bye had been fore-told, it is the authorities. They might have been swayed by a false sense of prestige but is it not now the time to re-consider whether the policy they have decided to pursue is sound in principles, popular in acceptance and just in its premisses.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Nagpur, 23rd October, 17.

CRICKET AT PATIALA

STATE CRICKET TEAM V. IMPERIAL CLUB, DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

A two-days match was played between the Patiala State Cricket team and the Imperial Club team of Delhi at Patiala. The match ended in a victory for the visitors by an innings and 53 runs.

The Patiala Captain won the toss and decided to bat, but they had no luck with them and the whole team was down in 61 runs. No one could make a stand against the superior bowling of Messrs. M. B. Balsara and Wazir Ahmed Ustad, Mr. Wazir Ahmed got 5 wickets for 32 runs, whilst Mr. Balsara got 4 for 21 runs. After lunch the visitors started their innings and even their start was not very brilliant. Four of their wickets were down within 40, but at this critical moment the tide was turned by Messrs. Asad Ali and Muntaz Ali Khan, who scored about 65 runs between them. Asad was then caught in the slips and was succeeded by Mr. Wazir Ahmed Ustad. Immediately after this Muntaz Ali Khan was stumped and gave place to Hameed, Hameed and Wazeer then put the visitors on the safe side, carrying the score to 217, when Wazir was run out. The rest of the team went down for a very poor score and the total on the board showed 227 in favour of the visitors. The Maharaja's team again went in and scored 73. The notable feature of this innings was the brilliant show of hitting by the Maharaja himself, which was highly appreciated both by the local spectators as well as by the visitors. Mr. Balsara could not bowl in this innings and he was succeeded in the attack by Abdus Salam, who proved to be as good if not better, by taking 5 wickets of the opponents for 32 runs. On the other hand Wazir Ahmed Ustad bowled pretty well and secured six wickets for 34 runs.

Scores:—

PATIALA TEAM.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. Boota Ram, c Murtaza, b Balsara	1
Capt. Kamal Singh, run out	8
Col. Joginder Singh, c Ashfaque, b Ustad.	0
Major Tara Chand, c Ustad, b Balsara	2
Prince Chander Naraiu b Balsara	7
Mr. Smith, b Ustad	7
Sardar Jai Singh, c Ahad, b Ustad	3
Mr. Ziaul Haque, b Balsara	1
Mr. Badesi Ram, c Masood, b Ustad	8
Mr. Balwant Singh, not out	10
H. H. the Maharaja, l.b.w., Ustad	6
Extras	8
Total	61

PATIALA TEAM.

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. Boota Ram, c Salam b Ustad	1
Capt. Kamal Singh, c and b Salam	0
Col. Joginder Singh, c Ustad, b Salam	7
Major Tara Chand, c Ahad, b Salam	16
Prince Chander Naraiu c and b Ustad	0
Sardar Jai Singh, not out	4
Mr. Ziaul Haque, b Ustad	7
Mr. Badesi Ram, b Salam	0
Mr. Balwant Singh, b Ustad	12
H. H. the Maharaja, c Masood, b Ustad	18
Major L. W. Crump, c Murtaza, b Salam.	3
Mr. Kishen Chand, c Boota Ram, b Ustad.	0
Extras	4
Total	73

IMPERIAL CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Mr. Ashfaque, b S. Jai Singh	5
Mr. Murtaza, b S. Jai Singh	0
Mr. Masood, l.b.w. Prince	1
Mr. Asad, c Joginder Singh, b S. Jai Singh.	34
Mr. Salam, c Boota Ram, b S. Jai Singh	14
Mr. Muntaz, st. Boota Ram, b Prince	31
Mr. Ustad, run out	57
Mr. Ahad, b Prince	5
Mr. Hameed, not out	52
Mr. Jangir, c Prince b Ziaul Haque	14
Mr. Balsara, b Ziaul Haque	1
Mr. Qadir, b Ziaul Haque	0
Extras	12
Total	227

SION RESIDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

At meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding, when consideration was given to a letter dated 18th October from Mr. P. V. Jogleker and others, residents of Sion on the west side of the G. I. P. Railway lines. The applicants stated that there were certain low-lying places in the vicinity of their houses where water remained accumulated for a long time during the year, causing malaria, and other diseases; since the construction, however of the new approach to the railway overbridge in the locality some two years ago, the area covered by water had increased, and also malaria. They therefore, requested that the grounds should be drained with a view to checking malaria.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Gharpade, chief of Ichalkaranji has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Gokhale Memorial fund.

STUDENTS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

At a crowded public meeting of the parents, guardians and well-wishers of Nagpur students held yesterday evening, Mr. Alekar presiding, resolutions viewing with alarm the closing of the two colleges and the high schools, resulting from the conduct of the Educational Department, prohibiting students from attending political meetings, and earnestly praying Government to withdraw all circulars and orders, and forming a Student Relief Committee to enquire into the students' grievances and to give them all possible relief, were proposed and carried carried unanimously.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, October 25, 1917.

THE SHRINE MUST BE SHATTERED.

In a memorable phrase President Wilson summed up the great purpose of the war. It was, he said, to save democracy. Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the Albert Hall on Monday defined it as pre-eminently the destruction of the false idea which has intimidated and enslaved Europe, or would have done it had it been triumphant. The real enemy, therefore, is "the war spirit fostered by Prussia, its ideal of a world in which force and brutality should reign supreme, as against the ideal of a world people by free democracies united in an honourable league of peace," and this war spirit is "enshrined at Potsdam and there will be no peace in the world nor liberty till that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever." It is an indication of the slow but sure evolution towards democracy that is going on in Germany itself that the struggle presents itself to the best of German minds also as a conflict between the actual political system of their country and of the Allies,—that is, in fine, a struggle between dynasty and democracy. Thus Herr Hermann Fernau, the eminent German writer, in his latest book, translated under the title of "The Coming Democracy" shows that the aggressive war spirit is the exclusive expression of dynastic ambitions. The Central Powers have failed to march with modern politics, and the dynastic system, abandoned by the liberal nations of the Western World, has stood virtually unchanged in structure, temper and policy in Germany and Austria. Mr. Lloyd George finds the war spirit enshrined at Potsdam. Herr Hermann Fernau finds the key to the situation in the position of the Army which is the material "will to power." "The Army," he says, "is the basis of our political situation" and the Army belongs, not to Germany, but to the Kaiser. It is his personal retinue, he is the War Lord to whom it is bound by a personal allegiance that is considered as sacred as it is absolute. In every civilized country, the crucial test of the State is: "Whom does the Army obey"? In Germany the Army obeys, not people or Parliament, but the hereditary Kaiser. The Reichstag is supposed to possess a sort of power of the purse. But how unreal is the financial control that it is allowed to wield may be gathered from the fact that the Army vote, on which the whole character of the administration depends, is not incorporated with the main body of supply. Nor is that all. Herr Herman Fernau proceeds to expound his thesis with the irresistible force of other facts. Foreign policy, including war and peace, is the prerogative of the dynasty. Again, articles 11 and 68 in the Imperial Constitution give the Kaiser all the formal rights he needs for absolutism during war. He need have no recourse to the enactment of a Defence of the Realm Act. What is the reaction of all this on the German people? Herr Harmann shows how the dynastic control of popular opinion is actually exercised. He produces evidence to show how the whole educational system from the Universities downwards, the Press, Pulpit, and Society, have been so continuously dosed with dynastic poison as to stifle all national freedom. What Herr Hermann means may be, to some extent, realised from the following extract from an educational address once delivered by the present German Emperor:

"If the school had done what must be demanded of it, it should at once and on its own motion have undertaken the fight against Social Democracy. The teaching boards ought to have combined and ought with energy to have instructed the growing generation in such a manner as to furnish Me with material with which I can work within the State. Then it would have been easy to overmaster quickly the Socialist movement."

The deification of the Hohenzollerns could no further go. This dynastic system, says Herr Hermann, must go. It can only go after a military defeat because its bulwark has been military power. Once defeated, the absolutism and sacredness of monarchy will disappear and the way will be opened for a constitutional democracy. To Herr Hermann, then, the contrast between dynasty and democracy seems absolute and the main point of his thesis, therefore, is that with the collapse of the German dynastic Government and the advent of democracy aggressive militarism will disappear from the world. And this is in substance what Mr. Lloyd George said on Monday: "That war spirit is enshrined in Potsdam and there will be no peace in the world nor liberty till that shrine is shattered and its priesthood dispersed and discredited for ever."

WADHWAN SCANDAL.

It would seem from various accounts which have reached us that relations between the subjects of the Wadhwan State and the Administrator have become very strained. In a lengthy petition, addressed to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, it is stated, on behalf of the aggrieved Hindus that the action of the Administrator in interfering with Hindu processions has tended seriously to prejudice them and harshly wounded their religious susceptibilities, "so much so that they have, after all other peaceful means adopted for a week had failed with the Administrator, gone on a strike on the 27th ultimo, which still continues." The strike referred to has assumed the form of the closing of all shops and the Hindu community seems to have remained firm in its resolution. The cause of the trouble seems to have been a simple one in the beginning, though later occurrences have aggravated it. The City of Wadhwan has a population of about 15,000, of whom 13,000 are Hindus, the rest being mainly Mahomedans. It is alleged that until the 18th of September last,

"the city never knew of any racial quarrel or even misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. The celebrations of Hindu (and Jain) festivals were attended by Mahomedans and *vice versa*, Hindu religious and secular processions passed by the Mahomedan Masjid called Pada Masjid, which is in the Bazar, playing music without objection from the Mahomedans and on the other hand Mahomedan religious and secular processions passed by Hindu temples and shrines without objection from the Hindus."

These peaceful relations seem to have been considerably disturbed during the present Administrator's regime. The petitioners have alleged to the Political Agent that Khan Bahadur Kadri, within only two months of his arrival, conceived an undeserved bias against the Banias and Brahmins of Wadhwan in general, without any apparent cause. The first indications of brewing trouble were forthcoming on the 18th September on the occasion of a very important Jain festival.

"At about 3-30 p.m. the procession of the Jains, about 1,000 in number, with idols and palanquins adorned with ornaments, children on horseback, etc., (with all the usual paraphernalia of an old time Hindu procession) came near the eastern wall of Pada Masjid. . . . The procession came near the north-east corner of the Masjid when the City Fouzdar came up and asked the Jains not to have any music until the Bania shops to the south of the Masjid were passed. In a docile spirit they obeyed, though the order of the City Fouzdar was altogether unjustinable, being unprecedented and contrary to long established usage. When the aforesaid Bania shops were passed, some Jain devotees began sounding cymbals. Immediately from the balcony above the last Bania shop water was thrown at them and small stones were showered on them, some Mahomedans not hesitating to spit on them and shortly afterwards three Mahomedans jumped from the window above one of the shops and struck with canes three Jains."

Complaints by the victims are said to have been received very coldly by the authorities and subsequently further proceedings were dropped against the offenders at the instance, it is alleged, of the Administrator himself. In the meanwhile, negotiations for an amicable settlement were opened through the intervention, it seems, of the Administrator. But no settlement was possible in view of certain fortuitous circumstances. In the meanwhile, further acts of aggression, it is alleged, were committed. The Hindu leaders attempted to approach the Administrator through the *Mahajan*. But that authority intimated he had no time to see them and the same day issued a Notification in an extraordinary number of the "Durbari Gazette" prohibiting the holding of processions except under a licence to be granted only under impossible conditions on the recommendation of the Police Superintendent, who, it may be mentioned, is a Mahomedan. September 27th was an important Hindu festival, the "Zirni-Ekadashi." But the Hindus could not celebrate the day in the customary manner, the notification of the Administrator having made it, in effect, impossible for them to hold their usual procession. All the Hindu subjects, according to the petition, thereupon met together on the same day and resolved upon a strike. After various unsuccessful attempts to persuade Mr. Kadri to withdraw his objectionable notifications. the leaders of the Hindu community attempted to represent matters to the Political Agent but when they met this gentleman after great trouble and expense at Veraval, he told them that he could not see them. In the last resort, a petition was drafted, and presented to the Political Agent, who after a hurried perusal of the document, refused to do anything unless the strike was terminated and the shops were re-opened. In the meanwhile, the subjects of the State residing in Bombay telegraphed to the Private Secretary to the Governor asking for his intervention but what has happened to this telegram nobody seems to know.

Such is the relation of the facts as stated to us. We have no desire to enter further into the merits of the grievances of the Hindus, but it appears to us that there must be some grave fault in the Administration, when a situation of this sort is produced after many years of peaceful relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans of the State. The Hindu shops have now been closed for nearly a month and there is no prospect of a settlement in sight. The Political Agent's peremptory reply that unless they re-opened the shops he would not take any action seems to have tended to exacerbate the feelings of the community. Some years ago there was a similar strike and all the shops remained closed continuously for six months. Having regard to this and other circumstances it might have been expected that the Agent would act with greater tact and judgment. We trust the Governor will inquire into the matter and put an end to the differences existing. The point we wish to bring home to Lord Willingdon and his Government is that they are at present responsible for the administration of the State and the present state of affairs requires to be dealt with by some authority with more tact, sense and impartiality than has been displayed either by the Administrator or the Political Agent. And the sooner the affair is taken out of their hands the better.

Notes of the Day.

The New French Ministry.

The French Cabinet crisis, Reuter informs us, has been settled. During the last three years we have been so much accustomed to the rise and fall of ministries in every Allied country in Europe that the development of this new crisis has not been watched with any considerable anxiety,—and in this particular case, for obvious reasons. That the heart of France is sound is a fact which it would be almost a blasphemy to question. Every party in France is determined to carry on the struggle; for every Frenchman is determined to carry it on. The difference that exists is as regards the best methods for prosecuting the war to a triumphant issue. M. Painleve is the ablest man in France now. And it is satisfactory to note that President Poincaré's request to him to withdraw his resignation in view of the Chamber's vote of confidence has had the desired effect. M. Painlevé will now be able to carry on his task with the co-operation of all his colleagues except M. Ribot. It is unfortunate that France should at this time be deprived of the services of M. Ribot, but his presence in the Ministry was a source of weakness on account of the opposition of the Socialists and his sacrifice is a wise step.

Indecent Controversial Methods.

The "Madras Mail" announces that a new sessions of the European Association is being convened to protest against the "defence" made by Mr. Montagu which is "inadequate and, in part, disingenuous." We presume, according to precedent, that the branches of the Association in other presidency capitals will follow with a second instalment of their prodigious pother in meetings assembled. Nobody grudges them a second diversion, but there is one point in the present development which every gentleman is bound to condemn. It has been explicitly stated by Mr. Montagu that no mandate was served upon the Government of India by him and that the latter recommended the release to the Madras Government on their own executive responsibility. Now we have the spectacle of the reactionary organs questioning the veracity of the explanation and insisting that "the order of release came from Mr. Montagu." What are the grounds for questioning the credit of Mr. Montagu's word as a Minister and as a gentleman? As far as we know there are none. But defiance of the decencies of controversy is a large part of the stock-in-trade of the "Madras Mail" and journals of its kidney.

The Nagpur Crisis.

Our readers will recall the various incidents affecting the relations between the educational authorities and students at Nagpur that have been reported in these columns during the last few months. As might have been expected, and was indeed foreseen, the ill-advised, irrational and provocative policy on which the educational authorities deliberately embarked has been fruitful of results the reverse of those that were presumably intended. We publish to-day two important communications from Nagpur which, together, go to show the deplorable pass to which things have been brought in that city. An Associated Press message says that at a crowded public meeting of the parents, guardians and well-wishers of students held on Tuesday resolutions were passed earnestly calling upon the Government to withdraw all coercive circulars and orders, and forming a Students' Relief Association "to enquire into the students' grievances and to give them all possible relief."

Urgent Need for Action.

On the face of it the step that the parents and guardians of the students have taken is, to say the least, an unusual one. Yet its justification and, indeed, necessity will be manifest to anyone who has followed the course of events leading up to the present *impasse*. The successive stages of the policy which has been responsible for the mischief are opportunely recapitulated by a well-informed correspondent whose letter we publish to-day, and which we commend to the notice of all concerned. The policy in question appears to have been characterized by almost incredible tactlessness, blundering and high-handedness. As a consequence about five educational institutions in Nagpur, and about the same number outside Nagpur have been closed, and over a thousand students have had to suspend their studies. The facts and merits of the dispute are sufficiently discussed by our correspondent, and we will let our readers form their own judgment on the same. The situation is one of unprecedented gravity and calls for the immediate attention of the higher authorities. The matter, too, is one requiring farsighted and sympathetic handling if the solution is to be satisfactory and lasting. In our view it is hopeless to expect the local officials, having regard to their past and recent record, to mend things by themselves, and we therefore think the Educational Member may well intervene.

The Ceylon Riots.

The question of the Ceylon riots of 1915 was again raised in the Commons yesterday by the indefatigable Mr. King. The latter apparently suggested the granting of a general amnesty to wipe out the bitterness that still rankles in the minds of the bulk of the people in Ceylon regarding the happenings during the three months of "the reign of terror" after the riots. That would be a statesmanlike if belated means of retrieving a grave administrative blunder. But, as we stated yesterday, the basic principle of justice and fair play on which the British Empire rests cannot be ignored and the integrity of British administration demands an independent enquiry into the history of the riots and its subsequent tragic sequel. There can be no getting over this fact. Even the reply given by Mr. Hewins, unsatisfactory as it is, so far as the refusal of a general amnesty is concerned, makes the case for an enquiry stronger. If, as he says, the prisoners have, in the opinion of Sir John Anderson, the Governor, been properly convicted of serious crimes of violence, it is only fair to the people of Ceylon that their view in the matter should at least be given some consideration.

Servants and Masters.

According to the "Madras Times" a memorial to the Governor-in-Council of Madras is being circulated for signature among the residents of Coonoor and Ootacamund asking that an ordinance similar to one that has been introduced in Ceylon governing the registration of domestic servants may be made applicable to the Nilgiri District. The memorial requests the Governor-in-Council to accord sanction to the following draft resolution:

"That the Municipalities of Coonoor and Ootacamund and the military authorities of Wellington be hereby empowered to introduce the Ceylon system of registration of servants . . . under the following conditions:—That on receipt of intimation by the Government that any of these local authorities desire to introduce the system, experimentally or permanently, the sanction of H. E. the Governor shall be sufficient, subject to the proviso that an annual report of the working, with any suggestions for alteration of rules found desirable, be submitted for approval which during the continuance of the system shall have the force of law."

That servants on the hills, in all parts of India, are wont to be an unsatisfactory lot is, of course, an old complaint. As our contemporary says: "Instead of entering into permanent service, a number of them are of a class that deliberately prefer to do casual work for summer visitors, making as much as possible out of the engagement,—or succession of engagements,—while the summer lasts, and then loafing through the winter. Of such happy-go-lucky servants there is usually a large number in every hill station; and they tend to demoralise the whole servant class in the hills." There are certainly bad servants just as there are bad masters. But there is no reason why for the faults of a few the whole class of domestic servants should be compelled to forego their freedom of action by a compulsory registration enforced by official authority. The best solution of the servant problem must be based on a mutual understanding between the master and the servant and a legislative measure to protect the former against bad servants must to be equitable co-exist with a similar legislative protection for the servant against bad employers.

Official and Personal

Their Excellencies early on Tuesday morning motored to Khandalla and went by trolley down the Ghats to Karjat, returning thence by train to Ganeshkhind.

Their Excellencies entertained to dinner Colonel Frazer and the Officers of the 1st General Service Battalion of the Indian Defence Force, on Tuesday, evening.

THE LAST ZEPPELIN RAID.

34 KILLED AND 56 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

The Press Bureau says that the total casualties in Friday's air-raid were 34 killed and 56 injured.

CREDITS FOR ALIEN ENEMIES

TO BE SUBSCRIBED TO U S. LIBERTY LOAN,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-30 p. m., Oct. 24.

The new Enemy Property Trustees on assuming office announced that credits and other property held by American firms for alien enemies of an estimated value of hundreds of millions of dollars would be subscribed to the Liberty loan. He denied that plans had been made to seize enemy owned real property including stored cotton and other materials. He added that he had notified corporations and other business firms working with German or Germanic allies' funds that their normal business operations would be interfered with as little as possible.

U. S. AND WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

In reply to a question, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the United States was not at war with Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria and had not broken off relations with Bulgaria.

CLOSING OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER.

CONTINUANCE DUE TO SERIOUS INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. Oct. 24.

A Berne telegram says that apparently the continuance of the closing of the Austro-Hungarian frontier is due to serious internal conditions. Grave disorders said to be of political origin have occurred at Brunn. Troops intervened and there were a number of casualties. Most serious food riots have occurred at Pressburg and have resulted in the destruction of property. Frequent riots have occurred in Vienna and Laibach and rioters are reported to have blown up many important munition depots.

GREAT FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

LATEST BRITISH GAINS IN FLANDERS.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS NORTH OF BAGDAD.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE RENEWED

IN ALLEMENT AND MALMAISON REGION

PROGRESS ALONG ENTIRE FRONT OF ATTACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 23.
Recd., 12 noon, Oct., 24.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—After artillery preparation for several days we attacked at a quarter past five this morning powerful German organisations in the region of Allement and Malmaison. We made considerable progress along the entire front of attack and took many prisoners.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW GAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.

Wiring to-day Reuter's Headquarters' correspondent says:—The weather is again wet and dreary and the battleground shrouded in dense mist. Nevertheless consolidation of the new gains progressed well yesterday and except for a fortified post fringing the Houthoulst Wood, which the Germans re-occupied after a vigorous counter-attack last night, we are pretty well established in the captured positions.

The Germans fought with determination especially in a little dip through which the Staden railway runs and the ground hereabouts is strewn with their dead. Their front defences seemed to be held more strongly than in the earlier battles in this region and their machine-gun barrage was intense. The effects of the latter were luckily minimised owing to very thick weather. We carried despite strong resistance a network of fortified buildings and concreted redoubts east of Poelcapelle.

Below this to the southern flanks of the attack, progress does not appear to have been so fast due to the desperate resistance of the enemy, who fears threat to a high ground about Passchendaele. The British and the French gunners are now searching the Houthoulst Wood. The German Army is beginning to think and talk in a manner which must cause concern to the Higher Command.

The Bavarians are openly grumbling at being sacrificed to save the Prussians. A German non-commissioned officer gives a good illustration of the extent of disaffection. He states that a fortnight ago thirteen men in his company deserted saying they were going home. One actually reached his home. The others were arrested *en route*. The significant thing is that they were all sent back to their regiment, the Higher Command apparently shrinking from adopting the approved methods with them.

The correspondent gives an incident which reflects eloquently on the German manpower problem. Last Sunday a German soldier wandered into our lines on the Menin road. He was four feet high and half-witted and the only information he could give, was that he had been drafted from a recruit depot five weeks earlier.

FORT MALMAISON CAPTURED

ALSO MANY OTHER VILLAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

The new battle of the Aisne has developed very favourably. The French have captured all the crests forming their objectives and progressed beyond and their troops are now occupying the counterslopes. The advance is three kilometres deep on a front of eight kilometres. Fort Malmaison was captured early in the attack also the villages of Allemant, Les Vallons and Chavignon with the Chavignon ravine. Laon Plain is now lying before the French. Three-thousand prisoners and nineteen guns have been captured. The fighting continues.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

Wireless German official communiqué says:—Bitter fighting continues on the northern slopes of Chemin-des-Dames and also astride the Laon road. The French have advanced as far as Chavignon.

HELPLESSNESS OF ENEMY RESERVES.

"ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BATTLES OF THE WAR."

(RREUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-30 p. m., Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters telegraphing last evening says that the enemy reserves massed in the Ailette valley are being decimated by French shells and are unable to move to help their comrades on the plateau or to retreat to safety behind the river. Many units have been without food for twenty-four hours. The battle from the artillery point of view is one of the most important of the war. Never except on certain occasions in Flanders in the Summer has there been such enormous concentration of gun power. The preparation lasted many days and the final hurricane between three and five in the morning was of the most terrific intensity. It was one of the rare occasions of a big infantry attack in darkness. An hour later at daybreak the battle had already retreated beyond the skyline and only distant smoke and shell flashes showed that the fight at Malmaison was still

(Continued on Page 8.)

BATTLE ON THE AISNE.

GERMAN NATURAL FORTRESSES SHATTERED.

GREAT ARTILLERY PREPARATION

CENTRE OF ENEMY RESISTANCE BATTERED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on Tuesday night says:—The ground of to-day's battle on the Aisne is sown with pitfalls in the shape of quarries or underground stoneworkings, many capable of sheltering hundreds of men. These quarries are scattered along the crest and honeycomb slopes of ravines leading to the valley of Ailette and offer complete security against bombardment except by guns of the heaviest calibre. Some, however, are considered absolutely shell-proof. These subterranean strongholds have been converted into modern field fortresses and many have been linked up by underground passages with sallyports in German trenches and held by strong garrisons of picked troops.

GREAT ARTILLERY PREPARATION.

Artillery preparation began at 7-15 and increased gradually to last night's paroxysm of violence, surpassing the preparations for the Somme, Verdun and Flanders battles. Roofs and exits of underground fortresses were pounded by the heaviest guns with a view to smashing the roofs and blocking the entrances, and whenever aeroplanes reported a breach a flood of lighter shell was concentrated on it to complete the confusion. Aerial photographs demonstrated substantial damage to German rabbit warrens.

CENTRE OF ENEMY RESISTANCE BATTERED.

The roof of the great Mont Parnasse quarry, capable of harbouring a brigade, had been pierced, likewise the big Guillan quarry. The centre of enemy resistance on the right was Fort Malmaison on the highest point of the plateau, which the French heavy guns battered out of recognition. The front of attack measured six miles, from Vauxaillon to the Laroyere farm.

The French assaulted in darkness with such speed that before daybreak all the first objectives had been carried. A thousand prisoners have been counted and present indications give reason to believe that the whole German line on the Western plateau must give way.

The enemy was employing in the morning in threatened lines at least six divisions who were ordered to hold on at all costs. Battle is being waged for the possession of the western end of a long narrow barrier between the valleys of the Aisne and the Ailette. This barrier between the rivers bars the approaches from the south to Laon and is the strongest natural fortress in Northern France and the cornerstone of the Hindenburg line. On relief maps it resembles a fantastically carved club, of which the narrow irregular haft expands at Epine de Chevrigny into a head consisting of a jumble of spikes and promontories, the spikes being the Aisne plateau. The average height is six hundred and fifty feet, and width varying from a thousand yards to two miles.

FIGHT FOR THE MAIN CREST.

The possessor of the main crest commands the Aisne walley southward of the Ailette valley and northwards and eastwards from Chevrigny. The enemy holds the crest and the object of to-day's battle was to deprive him of it Everywhere along the crest the Germans face the French across a very narpow space, in places only twenty yards apart, and the battle must be fought out on this narrow crest of ridge. The possession by the French of the ridge will render the German tenancy of the Ailette valley beyond impossible. French preparations were vast and included the building of emplacements for hundreds of guns, new roads and railways.

COMPLETE FRENCH SUCCESS

ADVANCE BEYOND KEY POSITION OF AILETTE VALLEY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Oct. 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Oct. 24.

Yesterday's battle of the Aisne was one of the most important since 1914. Long months of preparation on both sides have really brought France and Germany to grips in this conflict for which the Germans have massed the best troops and the most powerful material. The French success is complete; they have pushed beyond Fort Malmaison, which is the key position of the Ailette valley and numerous German natural underground fortresses have been smashed by sixteen-inch shells and occupants buried.

ENEMY RAIDERS IN NORTH SEA.

ATTACK ON A CONVOY.

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK.

ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 20.
Recd., 2-45, p.m., Oct., 24.

The Admiralty says:—Two fast heavily-armed German raiders attacked on Wednesday a convoy in the North Sea between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian Coast. Two British destroyers, Mary Rose and Strongbow, who formed the escort engaged the raiders and fought them until they were sunk after an unequal engagement. Their gallant action delayed the raiders enabling three merchant vessels to escape. Five Norwegian, one Danish and three Swedish vessels, all unarmed, were sunk by gunfire without examination or warning and regardless of the lives of the crews and passengers.

A lengthy comment on the action of the Germans is unnecessary. This only adds another example to a long list of criminally inhuman deeds of the German Navy.

BRITISH PATROL RESCUE THE DROWNING CREWS.

The German vessels, anxious to escape before the British forces could intercept them, made no effort to rescue the crews of the British destroyers and also left the doomed merchantships, leaving the British patrols to rescue thirty Norwegians and others of whom details are unknown. The German Navy by this act has once more and further degraded itself by disregard for the historic chivalry of the sea.

UNTRUE ENEMY STATEMENT.

An enemy official announcement states that the attack was within territorial waters in the neighbourhood of the Shetland Islands and that all escort vessels including destroyers were sunk excepting one escort fishing steamer. The German statement regarding the locality of the attack and the destruction of the escort vessels is untrue. The enemy raiders succeeded in evading the British watching squadrons in long dark nights both in a hurried outward dash and in homeward flight. It is regretted that 88 officers and men of the Mary Rose and 47 officers and men of the Strongbow were lost.

SURVIVORS OF MARY ROSE AT BERGEN

LONDON, October 20.
Recd., 2-45, p.m., Oct., 24.

A telegram of to-days date from Bergen says that ten men including two officers of the Mary Rose have been landed there having been rescued by a life-boat of a Norwegian steamer from two buoys to which they had clung.

STATEMENT OF THE CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERGEN, October 21.
Recd., 2-50 p.m., Oct., 24.

The survivors of the convoy state that they left the Norwegian coast on Tuesday afternoon and were attacked at seven the next morning. The Germans ordered the convoy to stop and started firing immediately quickly sinking the destroyers which were far inferior in size and equipment. They then sank the merchantmen in succession. The whole affair lasted an hour. The steamers of the convoy succeeded in launching life-boats but several filled in the heavy sea. The survivors reached Norway after two days' suffering at sea.

RESCUED CREWS OF NORWEGIAN AND SWEDISH SHIPS

CASUALTIES IN THE NORTH SEA ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, October 21.
Recd., 4 p.m., Oct., 24.

Thirty-seven of the crews of the Norwegian and Swedish ships have been rescued since the North Sea action. It is known that sixteen Norwegians, seventeen Swedes and eighty-six Englishmen perished in the action but the number is probably greater. The victims include three women.

DETAILS OF ATTACK.

GERMANS SHELLING LIFEBOATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October, 22.
Recd., 4 p.m., Oct., 24.

It appears that the North Sea convoy was attacked at six in the morning sixty-five miles from the Scottish coast. The enemy came up astern as the dawn was breaking and quickly sank the Mary Rose

(Continued on page 8.)

ENEMY ATTACK ON NEW POSTS.

OUR GAINS CONSOLIDAED.

A MOST SATISFACTORY DAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 23.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 24.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—The enemy at night attacked one of our new posts in the southern portion of the Houthoulst wood and forced us back a short distance. We maintained and consolidated our gains on the remainder of the front. Rain fell during the night and the weather is stormy and unsettled.

POELCAPPLE BREWERY OCCUPIED

A BIGGISH BITE INTO GERMAN LINES.

(RREUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—

Co-operating with the French our troops attacked the enemy positions along the Passchendaele ridge and in the Houthoulst Wood after a brief but fierce barrage in an atmosphere resembling a bad London fog. By midday it appeared that we had penetrated the enemy line on a thousand yards bringing our left flank well up to the fringe of the Houthoulst Wood and it was stated that we had occupied the Poelcapelle brewery the scene of much fierce struggle in the last offensive and also the Mennier house and the Helles house.

Greatest resistance was experienced in the left centre by machine-guns checking the advance. Enemy counter-attacks in the forenoon astride the Ypres-Staden railway were repulsed with severe punishment. At ten o'clock the sun broke out enabling aerial reconnaissances to be carried out. Prisoners are coming in on the British and French fronts. While the attack is not of such a magnitude as the previous battles in this area, it is in the nature of a biggish bite into the German lines. As such the enterprise has undoubtedly met with a good measure of success.

FIGHTING BEYOND POELCAPELLE

OUR POSITIONS MUCH IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Oct. 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring this evening says:—Yesterday's attack although on a smaller scale was very like the former battles of the present offensive in Flanders as regards tactics and conditions.

The captured orders show that General von Arnim attaches great importance to the retention of the Houthoulst Forest and has given instructions that it must be held at all costs. Therefore our gains hereabouts to the extreme depth of a thousand yards are most satisfactory. Beyond Poelcapelle we were opposed by the Third Naval Division which is reported to contain a considerable number of men who participated in the recent mutiny in the Fleet. On the whole, the day proved most satisfactory. Our positions along the dominant ridge running northwards from Gravenstafel have been much improved.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

BEATEN OFF WITH LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Oct. 24.

Last night's British communiqué says:—Besides the attack reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy delivered two other counter-attacks last night. In one case he attempted to advance along the line of the West Roosebeke-Poelcapelle road, but when two hundred yards from our new positions was engaged by our infantry with rifle and machinegun fire and beaten off with loss. Survivors endeavouring to withdraw were caught by artillery barrage and again suffered heavily. A second attack in considerable strength immediately northward of the Ypres-Staden railway was also met by rifle and machine-gun fire and driven off. Early this morning, another attack on our positions at Houthulst Forest, north-east of Veldhoek, was completely repulsed, leaving prisoners in our hands. A less powerful attempt against a fortified farm yesterday south-east of Poelcapelle was equally unsuccessful.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING.

Reciprocal cannonading was active today in spite of unfavourable weather.

(Continued on page 8.)

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS NORTH OF BAGDAD.

BRITISH OCCUPY DELI ABBAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The following telegram, dated the 22nd October, has been received from "Eye-Witness," Mesopotamia:—

October 20th, under Jebel Hamrin:—To-day we successfully completed the operations, which have been in progress, since the 16th August against the Turkish position on Jebel Hamrin, a low line of hills, which extends on both sides of the Diala. The enemy's entrenchments lay astride the Khanikin Road and the Diala river. The Turks were holding on to a position, west of the Diala river last night, but had evacuated when we advanced to attack at dawn. Their centre and left astride the Khanikin road fell to us yesterday with little opposition. Our left column operating on the west bank of the Diala, occupied Deli Abbas on the 18th. On the morning of the 10th they were in Mansoureyle, and by noon were in contact with enemy forces entrenched on the hills, which withdrew after dark. Our right crossed the Ruz Canal some miles east of its intake from the Diala and after a night's march worked along the northern slope of the ridge on to the flank of the Turkish position. Patrols of centre column rushed on the enemy picquet on the night of the 10th, where the Khanikin road crosses the canal. On the morning of the 19th our centre column advanced on the Turkish front in concert with our right column, which was working along the Jebel Hamrin ridge on the flank. By 7-20 a.m. our cavalry had got in the rear of the position and were blocking the Khanikin road, but the Turks had slipped away in the night, crossed the Diala and are reported by our airmen in retreat along the Kara Tepe road, having burnt the Kizil Robat bridge behind them.

VALUABLE HELP OF AEROPLANES.

That the operations were a complete success and the objective secured with the minimum cost in casualties, is due in a large measure to the excellent work of our patrols, both on the ground and in the air. The ground over which we advanced offers every facility to the garrison on the hills defending the position from attack. On the south the same conditions of level approach to the honeycombed warren of mounds exist. On the north side of the ridge our aviators have been very active. During the operations on the 16th three of our aeroplanes bombed the enemy's aerodrome at Kifri, then flying low opened fire on the garrison with machine-guns. The airmen apparently made very good shooting and according to reports of deserters the raid was most effective. The enemy's aeroplanes have been little in evidence since. One of our machines had to make a forced landing in hostile territory, ten miles from Kifri. Another machine, a one-seater descended and took the pilot off safely after burning the stranded aeroplanes, while a third machine circled round and engaged Turkish irregulars on one side and kept down the fire of a hostile machine-gun on the another. This morning three of our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the enemy in retreat, scattering groups of infantry, horses and transport wagons and opened machine-gun fire on columns on the road.

AGRICULTURE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

INTERPELLATION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Davies asked: Have the military authorities in Mesopotamia undertaken agriculture and if so what amount of produce has been raised?

Mr. Macpherson replied: I have made telegraphic enquiries on the subject.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS OVER.

M. RIBOT TO BE REPLACED BY M. BARTHOU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, October 23.
Recd., 12 noon, Oct., 24.

The Cabinet crisis has ben settled. All the Ministers will remain in office except M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will be replaced by M. Barthou.

WINTER AND FLANDERS OFFENSIVE

MORALE WEAKENED.

STATEMENT OF U. S. SECRETARY OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, October 23.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 24.

The weekly statement of Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, says it is not expected that the Allied troops will enter the winter quarters or that the Flanders offensive will be abandoned through weather. Preparations have been proceeding for months with a view to enabling the Allies to overcome the natural obstacles.

Mr. Baker declares that the Flanders attacks are seriously weakening the moral of German troops and the attacks at Riga have been ordered as an effort to bolster up the moral of the German people which threatens to result in another Cabinet crisis shortly. He believes that the Germans are not hopeful of stopping the Allies' offensive and that the German victories against Russia do not off-set operations of the Allies in France.

FIGHTING IN RIGA REGION.

ENEMY DESTROYERS SHELLING COAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Our detachments in several sectors in the Riga region occupied the first line trenches which the enemy had abandoned.

Enemy destroyers shelled the coast six miles north of Werder and the enemy attempted to land eight miles north of Werder but did not succeed.

RUSSIAN SHIPS IN RIGA GULF.

REJOIN BALTIC SQUADRON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

A telegram from Helsingfors states that Russian warships in the Gulf of Riga have succeeded in rejoining the main Baltic squadron. The successful junction was due to the strategy of Admiral Radvozoff who outwitted tremendous German efforts to entrap him. Admiral Radvozoff's squadron entered the Finnish waters on the 19th and the crews of the main fleet lined up on the decks and gave their comrades an enthusiastic welcome.

ENEMY SUBMARINES IN GULF OF FINLAND.

CASUALTIES IN BALTIC ISLES OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 23.
Recd., 12 noon, Oct., 24.

A Russian naval communiqué says:—Enemy submarines have been discovered in the Gulf of Finland. In the recent operations in the Baltic Isles the enemy through mines and submarine attacks and gunfire had two Dreadnoughts, one cruiser and twelve torpedo-boats and numerous transports and mines sweepers put out of action, though their ultimate fate is unknown. We have established definitely the loss of six enemy torpedo-boats. We lost the battleship Slava and the large destroyer, Grom. The fighting value of our other ships is unimpaired.

GERMAN LANDING ON WERDER PENINSULA.

TO PREVENT ATTACK ON ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, October 23.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 24.

General Dukhonin, the new Chief of the Staff in an interview expressed the opinion that Germany had landed on the Werder in order to prevent an attack on the islands. He did not expect serious land operations prior to spring.

ANARCHY IN A RUSSIAN TOWN.

SOLDIERS AND PEASANTS PILLAGING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October, 23.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 24.

150 people have perished in a fire in a distillery in the town of Khmelnik in the province of Podolia which soldiers and the peasants are pillaging. M. Mikitine Minister of the Interior has appealed to the whole population to co-operate against anarchy.

ITALIAN SUCCESS ON MOUNT PIANA.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTACK REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

An Italian official communiqué reports:—We drove back yesterday with severe losses a strong Austro-German attack on Mount Piana in Cadore and reconquered this morning a portion of entrenchment which the enemy had temporarily occupied.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE RENEWED.

(Continued from page 7.)

undecided. The famous First Prussian Grenadiers defended Malmaison.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK

7,500 PRISONERS AND ENORMOUS BOOTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Oct. 24.

Last night's French communiqué says:—North of the Aisne, an attack in the morning developed brilliantly in spite of fog and rain and against formidable defences garrisoned by Germany's best troops. The first rush captured the line marked by the Fruty and Bohery quarries; then the Fort Malmaison in the centre fell. The French pushing on expelled the enemy from the Mont Parnasse quarries. Progress on the left was equally successful. The villages of Allement and Vandesson were taken and our right carried the line to the heights commanding Pargny-filain. The troops in the centre, hustling fresh enemy reserves, stormed the village of Chairgeton, and the advance here reached a depth of 2¼ milles. The enemy losses were very heavy. Seven thousand five hundred prisoners have hitherto been counted and the enormous booty includes twenty-five guns. Avitators were admirable in spite of bad weather, keeping one hundred and sixty feet above the lines..

FRANCE'S AERIAL FEATS IN SEPTEMBER.

MERCHANTMEN'S ESCAPES FROM SUBMARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, October 23.
Recd., 12 noon, Oct., 24.

French balloons and aeroplanes in September had fifty-four encounters with submarines of which nineteen were in the Channel, eighteen in the Atlantic and seventeen in the Mediterranean. Sixteen merchantmen escaped from submarines by manoeuvring or fighting.

ENEMY ATTACK ON OUR NEW POSTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Flying yesterday was almost prevented by weather until afternoon when our aeroplanes in spite of rain and bad visibility co-operated with the infantry's attack, continuously reporting progress and assisting with machineguns. Many rounds were fired at ground targets, including machine-gun emplacements and troops in shell holes and marching, and in villages many bombs were dropped in daytime on billets, huts-ments and infantry in shellholes and trenches.

SEVEN AERODROMES ATTACKED.

The enemy dropped many bombs during the last few nights on our forward areas. His machines last night were not nearly so active except in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk. Ours, as soon as it was dark, vigorously attacked seven aerodromes. Bombs fell near the hangars and aeroplanes on the ground and the railway station at Courtrai. Later they attacked a train and hit the rear portion which burst into flames. There was little air fighting. Two enemy machines were brought down and two of ours collided over enemy's lines. One other is missing.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

GLOUCESTERS' SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR GAVRELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11-40 p.m. Oct. 24.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The enemy last evening again attacked our positions at Houthulst Wood against the junction of British and French armies. We completely repulsed the attack. Since Monday the enemy has delivered seven counter-attacks without achieving material results at any point. The Gloucesters made a successful raid south-eastward of Gavrelle and killed a number of the enemy. They blew up a number of dugouts and took a few prisoners.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

BOMBS DROPPED NEAR GHENT AND ON ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

The Admiralty says:—The naval aircraft on Sunday night dropped several bombs on the Melle railway sidings near Ghent. Our bombers yesterday afternoon attempted to raid the St. Denis Westrem aerodrome but owing to clouds they dropped their bombs on Zeebrugge, the mole hitting two small vessels. Bombs burst close to the seaplane base. All our machines returned.

DEATH OF COL. ARTHUR NICHOLLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

The death is announced of Colonel Arthur Nicholls, former commander of Copes Rifles.

ENEMY RAIDERS IN NORTH SEA.

(Continued from page 7.)

and put out of action the Strongbow which flew the flag and fired guns till she was crippled. A small British patrol vessel picked up thirty-nine merchant seamen under heavy German fire. Four died after the rescue. Bodies of four Norwegians were found in a small boat on Thursday. They had been killed by bullets proving that the Germans shelled the small boats. A surgeon-probationer of the Strongbow, although his limb was shattered insisted on giving medical treatment to the wounded, saving lives of sixten.

GERMAN SAVAGERY

DENOUNCED BY SCANDINAVIAN PAPER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, October 22.
Recd., 4 p.m., Oct., 24.

Two German cruisers and three torpedo-boats participated in the destruction of the convoy. They ruthlessly fired on crowded lifeboats. The Swedish and Norwegian papers bitterly denounce the German savagery.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, October 22.
Recd., 2-50, p.m., Oct., 24.

In the House of Commons Commander C. W. Bellairs demanded an inquiry independently of the Admiralty into the loss of the convoy declaring that the escort was obviously inadequate.

Mr. MacNamara replied that the Government was not prepared to institute such an inquiry but a naval inquiry had already been arranged.

LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

IMPRESSIVE MEMORIAL SERVICE AT GRAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 23.
Recd., 12 noon, Oct., 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that an historic and impressive Memorial Service was held at the grave of Major Willie Redmond in the grounds adjoining a picturesque nunnery. The party included the Mayor of Wexford, the High Sheriff of Dublin, Doctor Ashe, Secretary of the Redmond Memorial Fund, and the Allied and American officers.

HIDDEN STORES FOR GERMANY IN AMERICA

SEIZED BY U. S. SECRET SERVICE AGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October, 23.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 24.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that secret service agents have seized half a million sterling worth of copper, steel, oil and nickel stored on behalf of Germany. It is believed that the Government will shortly release it for the Allies. Immense supplies of all kinds purchased in the first two years of the war by German agents including chemicals, steel, shells, leather hides, and a million bales of German cotton are stored at various points. They are worth thirty-million sterling.

EAST ISLINGTON BYE-ELECTION.

A COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 24.
Recd., 4 p.m., Oct., 24.

The bye-election in East Islington has resulted as follows:—

Smallwood (Coalition)	2709
Baker (favouring air reprisals)	1532
Barnard (representing new National Party)	513.

CEYLON RIOTS AND AFTER.

NO GENERAL AMNESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Oct. 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. King, Mr. Hewins said he was fully confident that Sir John Anderson would continue to exercise clemency in all proper cases of the Sinhalese imprisoned owing to the riots of 1915. He saw no reason for suggesting a general amnesty for prisoners who, in Sir John Anderson's opinion, had been properly convicted of serious crimes of violence.

GERMAN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

HELLFERICH RELIEVED OF HIS POST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

A Berlin telegram states that Hellferich has been relieved of his post at the Ministry of the Interior. Under-Secretary Schwander has been appointed Secretary of State.

A new Imperial Department of Economics has been created to deal with social and economic and political questions formerly handled by the Ministry of the Interior.

H. H. Mir Sir Mahmud Khan, Wali of Kalat, has been granted a personal salute of 21 guns.

VICTORIAN STATE ELECTIONS.

MR. HUGHES UNWELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

The Victorian State elections have been fixed for 16th November. Mr. Hughes is unwell and will take complete rest.

Victorian seamen have resumed work.

Record floods continue. Many country towns have been inundated and hundreds are homeless. The chairman of the Water Commission says the outlook is particularly serious.

LONDON TEA SALES.

FALL OF PRICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 24.

Owing to the new order forbidding tea to be retailed after 31st October at over four shillings per pound, best teas at London sales yesterday generally realised about 2/6 per pound representing a fall of sixpence to eightpence per pound as compared with last week and of about 1/4 as compared with a fortnight ago. As the wholesale price of 2/6 plus duty of a shilling leaves a margin of sixpence to cover the costs of distribution, the price of D class tea is hardly expected to rise at any rate much above 2/6 and might easily become easier. Brokers are of opinion that the new order may create a difficult position for firms which have been buying tea at prices not allowing for retailing at 4 per pound without loss and it is, therefore, feared that the new order may prevent the best teas from getting into circulation until the levelling down of costs has been arranged.

ADMINISTRATION OF INCOMETAX IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

To-day's "Calcutta Gazette" publishes the report on the administration of income-tax in Bengal during the triennium ending 31st March 1917. The net revenue during 1916-17 was Rs. 1,68,10,270 against Rs. 70,48,167 and Rs. 68,07,009 during the two preceeding years. The great rise in receipts in 1916-17 was of course mainly due to the enhanced rates of taxation that came into force on 1st April 1917, but the high profits earned by jute and coal companies and other industrial concerns also accounted for a very appreciable part of the increase. The main feature of the triennium was the passing of Act V of 1916 with its revised rates of assessment. The application of these new rates coincided with a period of great prosperity in jute and coal trades and in other industrial activities with the result that imperial revenues for whose benefit increased taxation was intended secured the large contribution of Rs. 78 lakhs. It has been calculated that this industrial prosperity would have benefited income tax revenue to the extent of twenty lakhs had the old rates remained in force.

MR. DADABHOY AND IMPERIAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

In connection with the resolution passed by the Provincial Congress Committee here requesting the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy not to offer himself for re-election at the forthcoming Imperial Council election there has been a great deal of excitement. Against Mr. Dadabhoy the Nationalist party is striving hard to get in Mr. G. S. Khaparde who is their nominee. A great deal of opposition is set against Mr. Dadabhoy as he declined to support the policy of passive resistance suggested during the internment of Mrs. Besant. It is said that a large number of the Moderate party have expressed their disapproval of the action of the Provincial Congress Committee and that Moderate leaders propose forming a strong new party. They regard the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee against Mr. Dadabhoy as wholly *ultra vires* and beyond the power of the Committee. Great interest attaches to the result of the forthcoming election which takes place on 12th November next.

ANGLO-INDIAN OUTCRY AGAINST MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The following resolution was passed at the European protest meeting held last evening:—Resolved that in the opinion of the Madras branch of the European Association the statements made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons on the 16th instant cannot be accepted as absolving him from main responsibility for the unconditional release of the interned agitators or justifying it. It the opinion of this branch of the European Association, since the internment was precautionary and not punitive, it could rightly be rescinded only when the need for precaution had disappeared and could not have a time limit of the kind suggested by the Secretary of State.

HOSPITALS FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

INQUIRY TO BE HELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 24.

As an outcome of the recommendations of the Mesopotamian Commission and the subsequent discussions as to the condition of military hospitals in India, Sir G. Makins, K.C.M.G., C.B., is shortly coming out to this country. He will be president of a small committee which will inspect and report on the hospitals for British troops in India

GERMAN UNDERHAND NEGOTIATION.

POPES' LOSS OF CONFIDENCE IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

An undated message from Rome to the "Central News" declares that Herr Kuehlmann's uncompromising declaration concerning Alsace-Lorraine has caused a painful impression in the Vatican. In high ecclesiastical circles it is asserted that the Holy See can place no further confidence in Germany After this evidence of bad faith the Pope cannot dream of taking a further initiative in favour of peace. In explanation of this attitude the message states that the Pope's reference to Alsace-Lorraine in his peace note was not made without definite German assurances on the subject, and that Herr Kuehlmann's declaration in the contrary sense places the Holy See in a ridiculous position. This is scarcely borne out by a reference to the peace note as published here in August, but the message is probably not far wrong regarding the papal indignation. M. Briand's recent reference to whispers about peace terms which led to much catechising of the French Government is not the only story current of German underhand negotiation. It has been understood for some weeks that Germany has given the Pope certain peace terms not to be officially named until their acceptance can be assured in advance. These have been said to include the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine and other concessions in the west for which Germany doubtless hopes to recompense herself in the east. So far these underhand negotiating have had very discouraging results. No doubt their existtence has been the subject of rumour within as well as without Germany. The authorities are doing everything possible to put a new spirit into the army. Herr Kuehlmann's attitude is doubtless part of that "buck up" policy, but it does not follow that Germany will not reproduce the offer to restore Alsace-Lorraine later on perhaps in a more dramatic manner.

GERMAN AEROPLANE OUT PUT.

ZEPPELIN FUTILITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Le "Temps" states that according to captured German airmen Germany turned out 2,000 aeroplanes in July. Preparations for forestalling America's air offensive include the building of a giant biplane with four motors and carrying bombs weighing over 300 kilogrammes.

ZEPPELIN FUTILITY.

The "Exchange" correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Zeppelins' disaster have caused widespread consternation in Germany. Authoritative circles admit that the Zeppelins' futility as an aggressive weapon has been demonstrated.

SENSATION IN VIENNA.

The correspondent of the "Central News" at Amsterdam states that sensation has been caused in Vienna owing to the premier's inviting the leaders of political parties to a conference on Wednesday. A startling development is expected.

JUBBULPORE ANGLO-INDIAN MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
JUBBULPORE, Oct. 23.

A public meeting of the domiciled and Anglo-Indian community was held in Christ church school on Monday, with Mr. G. C. Rogers in the chair when an enthusiastic gathering passed the following resolutions:—

"That this meeting of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian inhabitants of Jubbulpore do condemn the present agitation in favour of Home Rule as ill-timed and disloyal to Government in view of their pre-occupations of the war and contrary to the opinion of the vast majority of the people of this country."

"That this meeting deeply regrets that, notwithstanding their unswerving loyalty and service to Government they have been deprived of or are still denied separate representation in the Imperial and some of the Provincial Legislative Councils of the Empire."

"That this meeting expresses its deep satisfaction at the intended visit of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to discuss with responsible persons the various needs and aspirations of the different communities and calls upon the leaders of the Anglo-Indian Empire league and all other associations representing the Anglo-Indian Community to take advantage of this opportunity to combine and make a united representation to the Secretary of State of the needs and aspirations of the community especially in regard to the following subjects:—(a) Representation on the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils of the Empire and the various bodies governing or controlling public affairs. (b) A separate electorate for the Domiciled Community. (c) Employment. (d) Education."

"That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Central Office to the Private Secretary of H. E. the Viceroy."

A NAGPUR BUND IN DANGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

Since last night some panic prevails in Nagpur City on account of the shrinkage of the bund of the Ambazari Tank. The bund shrinked about 50 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth and four feet in depth. It is reported that the tank may outburst any moment. Government officers and professional men are taking every precaution to avert danger.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AGITATION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Madras Mail" after taking up the role of self-appointed adviser-general to Secretaries of State and Viceroys, has now become the proprietor of a political marionette show. And for this he really deserves the thanks of all communities for importing a comic element in a melodrama which was becoming too lugubrious. In these days of electric appliances nothing is too absurd to believe and we can, therefore, well understand how this proprietor has only to press a button from his snug retreat in India to make his marionettes dance to his tune in London. The principal puppet in this marionette show is a prancing ex-proconsul, His freaks are simply splendid to behold. He does not like the Clown in the Harlequinade steal some one's sausages. No. He is seen eating Indian salt and then running away to a great distance he begins making all sorts of faces at the man whose salt he ate, abuses him and having, like a naughty boy, learnt a new word "Maximalist," keeps on shouting "Maximalist, Maximalist," at him. The man laughs and goes his own way saying "What a sorry specimen of ungrateful humanity."

To drop the metaphor. The great outcry raised by the Panjandrum of Madras has found its echo in London in the reactionary press, and in the enemies of Indian reform, the arch-enemy being Lord Sydenham, who if he did not make his proconsulship memorable by any acts of statesmanship made it notorious by reducing the sale of titles to a fine art. The platitudes he has been throwing out to the English public from Pariament, platform and press are not only stale and unprofitable but grates on the ears of all sensible persons like the tenth thousand grinding of our grandfather's clock. He might employ his time more profitably in discussing the defences of England and Belgium then wasting the time of the House of Lords on a matter which has been discussed so fully in the House of Commons. The whole outcry just now of the ginger press against Mr. Montagu has a party ring. They not only want to turn out Mr. Montagu but to bring about the downfall of the whole Cabinet and in the internment episode they have found a good stick with which to belabour the ministerial dog. The same thing happened at the time of the Ilbert Bill. The late Professor Wordsworth in one of those facetious letters he contributed in the columns of the "Bombay Gazette" during those exciting times wrote:—"The outcry which was first raised in Calcutta, has been re-echoed from London with considerable vociferation by all the enemies of the present Administration. The echo has a thorough party ring, and may be taken for what it is worth as a distinctly party movement. I sincerely trust that the Indian Government will not take this clamour too much to heart. So far as I can judge, the opposition in India is not of a very formidable character, though it has succeeded in making a good deal of noise. . . . . When public orators think it decent to proclaim that we hold India by right of conquest—a statement which is very imperfectly true—and that we intend to govern it in accordance with our own views and interests, without any regard to the wishes or susceptibilities of the Indian people, they have no right to be surprised if they receive a reply which disturbs their self-complacency. When the principle of the permanent legal and political inferiority of the natives of India on their own soil is asserted in this noisy fashion, it is only to be expected that these should assert their first principles with emphasis. . . . I cannot agree with those conservative doctrinaires who would put a stop to all constructive statesmanship with the plea that there is yet no discontent, no clamorous demand for this or that improvement. We have had a rather too ample experience of the results of that kind of wisdom in Ireland and elsewhere. The real test of statesmanship is surely in the capacity to foresee difficulties and emergencies, and to divert or neutralise them by timely legislation. . . .If ever there was a time for making cautious advances in the direction of a more complete equality between different races and classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, the present is surely the time. . . With the argument from "ascendency of the ruling race," from our "magnificent superiority and all the rest of it I have, I must confess, not one jot or tittle of sympathy, and a considerable amount of intellectual contempt. I am not without a proper pride in my country, and the magnificent part which it has played in the drama of history, and I hope that it is not unpardonable eccentricity to think that her greatness may be more triumphantly exhibited by the moral ascendency which springs from just administration and equal law, than by any other method. I also see that twice in her history she has suffered profound humiliation and embarrassments by insisting on maintaining an ascendency over dependent nations which under altered conditions it was beyond her power to maintain, and which was really inconsistent with her own interests, and I have no desire to see the experience repeatd in India." How much is it to be wished that we had at the present time even one Anglo-Indian of the commanding personality, intellectual gifts and clear foresight of the late Professor Wordsworth to guide his community into the true paths of Indian politics than such brummagen leaders as the Birkmyres, the Brays, the Joneses and the Welbys. As regards the reactionary press of England we know very well what is at the bottom of their attacks against Mr. Montagu. Their action might best be described in the lines *Punch* once wrote in describing party politicians:—"Give ear! you are a scurvy lot inspired by spite and hate.

Who to your paltry private gains would sacrifice the State.

The motive of your rant and cant is mere malicious rancour.

Which gnaws your Party's vitals like a sort of gnawing Canker."

Yours etc.,
W. D. K.

SECOND GUJARAT EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the second Gujarat Educational Conference:—

(1) The Conference heartily welcomed the object contained in the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Bombay Legislative Council empowering the Municipalities in this presidency to make primary education compulsory with in their limits, and urged that as clause 18 of the said bill is calculated to negative the admitted responsibility of Government in the matter of primary education; the said clause should be rescinded and a new clause be inserted in its place to the effect that the Government should bear at least two-third of the additional expense the Municipalities may have to incur in making education compulsory.

(2) The Conference prayed that Government should at an early date introduce legislation authorising the Local Boards in this presidency the majority of whose members are elected to make education free and and compulsory within their limits. And Government should empower those bodies to raise money for the purpose by levying cesses and that Government be pleased to bear two-third of the additional expense that may be involved in making education free and compulsory.

(3) The Conference believed that the salaries, education a general condition of primary teachers, male and female are very unsatisfactory and with a view to improve the same this Conference recommends:—

(1) That a minimum salary of Rs. 15 for untrained and Rs. 20 for trained teachers should be assured to them.

(2) In order to get an increase in the proportion of trained teachers it is necessary to start one more training College so that there may be no untrained teachers in our schools after five years.

(3) District Local Board school committees may be appointed and they should be authorised to sanction the transfers of teachers and the increment of their salaries after giving due consideration to the reports of inspectors in this behalf.

(4) The conference strongly recommended to the leading Gujaraties that in order to place the whole subject of primary education on a sound basis it is necessary to start model schools and to man them with properly trained teachers or in the alternative with young enthusiatic men whose heart is in their work and to arrange their curricula with a due regard to our national traditions and ancient civilization and also to start and revive indigenous primary schools of the old type in our villages.

(5) (a) The Conference was of opinion that the literary instruction given in our village schools is incomplete and unsatisfactory so far as the agricultural community is concerned and considers it extremely necessary to include in the curriculum of our primary schools and in the text-books used in those schools, and also to teach such subjects as will contain rudiments of knowledge concerning village life and useful instruction relating to agriculture.

(b) In order to provide proper teachers for such schools a given number of teachers should be trained in a training school at Loni or other place and in the mean time Government should immediately make arrangements in the existing training colleges for text books which would render possible a better, teaching of agriculture and will impart theoretical and practical knowledge of agriculture and village life in those schools.

(6) The Conference recommended to Government and to the Universities to include the Gujarati language in the subject of second languages in course of secondary schools and the Matriculation examination and also to accept the same principle so far as the curricula in the arts colleges are concerned.

7. The Conference suggested the following reform in the existing Grants-in-aid Code:—

(a) The current standard of fees in schools and the limitation in the percentage of free studentships should both be abolished, but the Government might, in fixing grants-in-aid for aided schools proceed on the basis of their own existing standard.

(b) The age limit in case of primary students should be raised to six in place of four years.

(c) The managers of schools should have unrestricted discretion in selecting books, maps and other equipment for use in their schools, Government having the power of vetoing books after giving reasons only on certain fixed grounds of morality or public policy.

(d) The Education Department should have the power of giving grants to Secondary Schools to the extent of full half the expenditure instead of one-third as at present, in case of all recognised schools according to their requirements the word "requirement" should be given a liberal interpretation so as to permit half of its expenditure being paid by way of grant-in-aid generally.

(e) Night Schools should be helped to the extent of half of their expenses and for that purpose the amount of grant should be raised to Rs. 4 per scholar.

(f) Grant up to the sum of Rs. 5,000 should be given to every school unconditionlly for the purpose at the rate of half of the expenses of school equipment, laboratories and gymnasia, etc.

Other resolutions referred to the share of Government in the building of school houses and the necessity of specially qualified Assistant Inspectors for secondary schools. The Matriculation was recommended to be held twice a year and Gujarati was proposed to be the medium of instruction in Secondary and Higher Education. Resolutions were also adopted about the depressed classes, women's education and the caretaking of students outside colleges.

MRS. BESANT'S POEMS.

BY C. JINARAJADASA, M. A. (CANTAB.)

The other day a correspondent in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" published a poem with the refrain: "Whatever is is best," and attributed it to Mrs. Besant. The poem is well known, but is by Ella Wheeler Wilcox; certainly the martial and reforming spirit of Mrs. Besant would not endorse the bureaucratic doctrine that anywhere in the Kosmos "whatever is is best." Mrs. Besant has, however, written three, if not a few more, poems, and though they were written forty-two years ago, they are not without interest to explain her life to-day.

I well remember my great surprise when I discovered these poems ten years ago. No one in England was aware that she had ever written any poems, and I had heard nothing of her poetic ability in verse, though every one knew how wonderful a poet she was in thought and diction in oratory. One day, dipping into books in a friend's library, I chanced upon a book of Hymns edited by the Rev. Charles Voisey; in the book were three poems by Annie Besant. As I was leaving for America, I carried a copy of these poems with me, and had them published in an American Theosophical Magazine; and after the late internments had begun, I resuscitated one of the poems, called "Prayer," which is now well known to her Indian admirers.

In 1872, the young Mrs. Besant was being tossed on storms of spiritual doubt, and finally felt the need to free herself from the crude forms of Christian thought, rigidly held then by orthodox Christians as a part of Christ's teaching. In 1872, there was preaching in London at the "Theistic Church," by the Rev. Charles Voisey, a clergyman of the Church of England, who had been expelled by his Church for advanced opinions on Christianity, which are the commonplaces of Christian thought today. An acquaintance between Mr. and Mrs. Voisey and Mrs. Besant grew into friendship; Mrs. Besant says in her "Autobiography": "I found their Theism was free from the defects that had revolted me in Christianity, and they opened up to me new views on religion." Three years later, Mr. Voisey published his "Revised Prayer Book," and to it Mrs. Besant contributed the three following poems. The first is now well known in India, because Mrs. Besant has so well lived her own words, "Brave action is the only prayer."

PRAYER.

Who pants and struggles to be free,
Who strives for others' liberty,
Who, failing, still works patiently,
He truly prays.

Who, loving all, dare none despise,
But with the worst can sympathise,
Who for a truth a martyr dies,
He truly prays.

Who, when a truth to him is known,
Embraces it through smile or frown,
Who dares to hold it though alone,
He truly prays.

In musing, strength must come to dare,
Petitions are but empty air,
Brave action is the only prayer,
Thus learn to pray.

The next poem is equally interesting, and can well be made a consecrating song of dedication for a patriot's child. It breathes the martial spirit with which Mrs. Besant has inspired young India to-day; and surely, as she has been working for Young India, again and again the thought must have been hers which is in the line: "The banner that we bear shall to-morrow be thine."

FOR THE NAMING OF A CHILD.

To the joy, to the fulness and glory of life,
To the sorrows and pleasures, the rest and the strife,
Welcome, young soldier!
Thrice welcome, O child, that we make our own,
Whom we crown here to-day with Humanity' crown,
Hailing thee brother.

We charge thee keep stainless the name that we give,
We charge thee be fearless, and honestly live,
Be true to thine own heart;
ready to follow the truth, though alone,
the world smiles, it is well, but fear not its frown,
Young soldier of freedom,

The hope that we work for, on thee it will shine,
The banner that we bear shall to-morrow be shine,
To carry on further:
We enrolled thee to-day, may thy manhood still see
Thy name in the ranks of the true and the free;
Welcome, young soldier!

The last of the three poems brings out another phase of Mrs. Besant, for, as we are well aware to-day, religion and politics are the same to her in spiritual value, and political liberty is only a reflection here below of that spiritual liberty which man is driven to discover in the process of evolution. No title is given to the poem, which reads like a chant from one of the Upanishads:

Never yet has been broken
The silence eternal;
Never yet has been spoken
In accents supernal
God's thought of Himself.

We grope in our blindness,
The darkness enfolds Him:
O fatherly kindness!
That he who beholds Him
May see with the soul.
Still the veil is unriven
That hides the All-Holy:
Still no token is given
That satisfies wholly
The cravings of man.

But unhasting advances
The march of the ages,
The truth-seekers' glances
Unrolling the pages
Of God's revelation.

Impatience unheeding,
Time slowly revolving,
Unresting, unspeeding,
Is ever evolving
Fresh truth about God.

Human speech has not broken
The stillness supernal,
Yet there ever is spoken,
Through silence eternal,
With growing distinctness
God's thought of Himself.

It is remarkable that in these three poems we have the aspiration on the one hand for heroic action on behalf of humanity, and on the other for the realisation of "God's thought of Himself." Since the poems were written in 1875, forty-two years of storm and stress have passed, and heroic action, with aspiration for realisation of the great Self of All, have been as the warp and the woof of Mrs. Besant's life. The poems show how, if only Mrs. Besant had cared to turn aside to poetry, what she might have accomplished. They also show why Mrs. Besant is recognised as the greatest living orator, for when a soul is a hero in every fibre of her being, and an artist in every one of her instincts, that soul in action cannot but be poet and prophet, patriot and leader.

WHAT IS GREATNESS?

Lord Bryce discusses the attributes of greatness in the Fortnightly Review. He gives two lists of 14 and 10 ancients who have been called "Great."

"The first thing that attracts attention in this list is the very unequal merit of those whom it contains," says Lord Bryce. "Two of them, Alexander of Macedon and Charlemagne, are among the most extraordinary figures in world history. Three of them, Antiochus, Herod, and Ferdinand, are secondrate persons who owe the title rather to accidents than to their qualities or accidents than to their qualities or achievements.

"The second reflection is that many of the most illustrious men whom all the world knows as great have not obtained the honour of having the adjective affixed to their names. The easiest way of showing this is to set down a list of twenty of the most famous men of action. I give the list following, not as better than others that might be framed, but merely as sufficient for the purposes of illustration:—

Pericles,
Hannibal,
Julius Caesar,
Emperor Augustus,
Emperor Trajan,
Pope Gregory VII.,
William the Conqueror,
Sultan Saladin,
Emperor Frederick II.,
Dr. Martin Luther,
Ignatius Loyola,
Emperor Charles V.,
Cardinal Richelieu,
Oliver Cromwell,
George Washington,
Napoleon Bonaparte,
Abraham Lincoln,
Joseph Mazzini,
Cavour,
Bismarck.

"There is none of these twenty of whom we do not feel that if we had known them they would have struck us as rising far above common humanity either in width of mind or intensity of feeling or in energy of will, or in all these things combined.

"It should be noted that there has been an element of chance in the bestowal of this epithet Great Some of those who bear it were second-rate men; and a good many of those who have not received it but appear in the third list were first-rate. Other causes besides striking gifts and conspicuous achievements have come into the matter.

The epithet has been given to men of action rather than to men of thought. With one exception—Albertus Magnus all the persons in the list of fourteen have been doers rather than thinkers Among them, and among the ten in the second list, there are neither poets nor philosophers nor artists nor scientific investigators. No Shakespeare nor Dante, no Socrates or Bacon or Kant, no Newton or Leibnitz, though everyone would recognise that these have been among the foremost men of the world, men whose influence upon it has been permanent."

HOME RULE

Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.

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CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umreth (Kaira)

74

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"THE BAHIA."

PALACE OF A SLAVE BORN VIZIER.

A SULTAN'S GRATITUDE.

"The Times" Morocco correspondent writes:—

When Bou Ahmed, the Grand Vizier, built the palace of the Bahia—"The Effulgence"—at Marakesh modern Moorish architecture reached its zenith. No man before had attempted such a work, and no man in Morocco will ever be rich enough to surpass it. Not only would the wealth required be fabulous, but the very idea would be so fantastic that its originator could not escape being stamped as a madman. Yet 22 years ago it was scarcely begun, and 17 years ago its builder died, and the work ceased. In those five years this extraordinary palace was originated and completed—such as it stands—with its wealth of decoration, its great courts, its fountains, and its colonnades. And the builder was the son of a slave, for Bou Ahmed's father, Si Moussa, the confidential servant of the Sultan Mulai Hassen, was a palace slave. By his integrity, or his cunning—probably the latter—he had risen to a position of some importance, and at his death his son—only a very little less a negro than the father—was appointed Chamberlain in his place, a position he held until the Sultan's death in 1895.

It was then that his opportunity came—and he seized it. The Sultan's death occurred while he was on a military expedition against the dissident tribes of Tadla. Bou Ahmed, who with a few confidential slaves alone knew of Mulai Hassen's death—for he died in his tented enclosure in the Imperial camp, amongst his women—realized that the tragic event must be kept secret. Otherwise the tribes would fall upon the army, now lacking a chief, and the soldiers themselves would join in the pillage and murder and loot. So orders were given for the Court and the army to continue their march towards the coast, and at dawn the day after the Sultan's death a start was made. Meanwhile Bou Ahmed's messengers were hurrying to Rabat to proclaim the late Sultan's youngest son, Mulai Abdul Aziz, a boy of 12 years of age. The critical moment was past; the army was in a safe region, the dissident tribes were left far behind, and the accession was a *fait accompli*. It was Bou Ahmed's first card and he played it well.

TWO RIVALS REMOVED.

But other things remained to be done Bou Ahmed was only Chamberlain, and the more important posts of Grand Vizier and Minister of War were held by his rivals, two brothers of the powerful Jamai family, who, aristocrats, despised the slave's son and his origin. The situation demanded that the young Sultan should proceed at once to Fez, the northern capital, for, until he had been accepted and received as Sultan there, his throne was not consolidated, and Fez was no safe place for Bou Ahmed.

He played his second card—an even bolder one than his first. While the Sultan was at Mekinoz, only 30 miles from Fez, Bou Ahmed obtained his master's consent to the arrest of the Jamai brothers. The pretext was treason. One morning the Grand Vizier, Haj Amaati, rode into the palace square of Mekinez and passed into the young Sultan's presence between long rows of bowing officials. The sentries saluted, but, disdainful, the Vizier noticed no one. Bou Ahmed was with the Sultan. He accused the Vizier of treachery, of treason, of innumerable crimes, and asked the pale boy seated upon the throne to authorize his arrest. The Sultan nodded—and Haj Amaati was dragged by jeering soldiers to prison, smitten with blows, and the object of a hundred gibes. His brother, the Minister of War, joined him in gaol only a few minutes later. Bou Ahmed was now Grand Vizier.

Freed from anxiety, the new Vizier, began the building of the "Bahia." With stone and mortar and the money and blood of men, by every exaction and cruelty, by murder and sudden death, he built it, raising court after court—grandiose and fantastic—to please his own pride or the fancies of some woman. Every favourite had her courtyard and her apartments, and little it mattered to her, or to the man who for a time cherished her, how many might die, how many might starve, that the ceilings of carved cedar-wood might be paid for, or the marble fountain basins he brought from Italy. The Vizier's revenues were prodigious, for every coin that came to the Moorish Government passed through his hands, and a few went on to the Imperial Treasury, but only a few. He was alone and omnipotent. A sort of superstitious romance encircled him and his wealth. His name was whispered in the streets and in the byways.

ACRES OF HOUSES RAZED.

He started largely. He took a whole quarter of the town and razed it to the ground. It covered many, many acres. No householder could resist his onslaught Where necessity arose, he compensated, according to his own ideas, the owners of the houses he destroyed. In other cases he found it unnecessary to do so. Whole households were turned loose into the world. Beyond were gardens, great groves of olives and oranges. He became possessed of them, tearing down the dividing walls and laying out the whole as a great park. He built a raised irrigating tank as large as a lake, and encircled the whole property with immense walls. The energy of this small, dark, awkward, unsympathetic man was immense. He governed as he built, without a thought of human life or of the suffering he occasioned. He destroyed whole tribes and confiscated their wealth. It all served to build the "Bahia."

On the ruins of the demolished quarter he raised his palace, encircled with walls—and what walls!—great windowless expanse of masonry 30ft. and 40ft. high, here and there pierced with gateways that led into vast open spaces, seemingly as objectless as the walls themselves—great, barren, dusty courtyards And then, passing through a small gate, a blaze of colour—an immense court, paved in white marble and coloured mosaics, surrounded by a colonnade roofed in brilliant green tiles supported upon wooden pillars, painted red and green and white and orange in strange designs. The ceilings under the colonnade are richly decorated and coloured. In a line in the centre of the court are three great marble fountains, splashing water—the whole a blaze a sunlight and colour. The surrounding buildings are of one storey only, but the height of the great apartments, with their gilded, painted, and domed ceilings, that open into the courtyard, renders this one storey of very considerable altitude.

In contrast with this great open sunlit space is a shady walled garden, full of flowering trees, from amongst which tall cypresses rise high above the walls and treetops. Here, too, there is water everywhere in marble fountains and marble basins, that fill the cool air with the music of their streams. In the surrounding walls are deep recesses, festooned with delicate arabesques in incised plaster, and roofed with carved and painted beams, cool retreats from the fitful sunlight that pierces the foliage of the trees. At either end of this delicious garden are vast apartments, the lofty ceilings of which, half hidden in the gloom, rise tier above tier of carved and painted domes. Coloured mosaics from Fez, full of lustre, line the lower part of the walls to a height of some six or seven feet, and the floors are of marble and similar mosaics. On the walls pass long bands of delicately fretted plaster, bearing geometric designs and Arabic inscriptions. All is still cool, and mysterious, and veiled in the half light of the shade of the trees without.

THE GEM OF THE PALACE.

A small exit and tortuous narrow passages lead into other suites of apartments, each more gorgeous than the last. In one case the rooms open into a covered courtyard, its ceiling some 40ft. above the marble floor—great beams and painted and gilded surfaces of wood—rich in geometric designs. A row of little windows, just below the ceiling, and encircling the whole court, give light to this fine hall, with its marble floor and marble fountain, and in exquisite designs in mosaics of faience. On all sides are rooms, half-lit and mysterious, but rich in artistic decoration. The great carved and gilt doors stand open and a glimpse is obtained of the dim richness of the rooms within. Then long passages again—here straight, here turning sharply to right and left—and courts and more courts, and great rooms,—and endless colonnades till the very vastness and complexity of the palace wearies. And then, suddenly, hidden away in the recesses of this labyrinth the gem of all—a wonderful little garden, surrounded by arched recesses and great rooms, the walls of the garden a mass of exquisite design in white incised plaster work; and above, a deep cornice, richly carved in little arches and columns, of cedar wood, supporting overhanging eaves of the same beautiful wood, upheld by delicate beams. Above is a glimpse of rich green iridescent tiled roof. The paths, which bisect the little garden, raised a foot or so above the soil, are paved in marble and mosaic and edged with a low delicate design in iron work in a frame of wood. The marble basin is there too, with its cool plashing water falling upon the mosaics of coloured tiles. Beyond this garden lies another infinity of apartments, each series a house in itself.

DEATH AND DEVASTATION.

In five years Bou Ahmed built it all, with the life and blood of the tribes—and then he died, in 1900.

The Sultan wept the loss of the man of iron will who had set him firmly on the throne. On foot he followed his body to the grave, and returned to sign the edict of the confiscation of all his property. In the Bahia reigned confusion and lamentation. The great courts rang with the wailing of the shrieks of the women—and the palace, deprived of the iron hand of its master, became a pandemonium. Its inmates knew that a great crisis was at hand, and each strove to stead as much as he or she could in the few hours that yet remained. Safes were broken open, jewels were torn from their settings, the more easily to be concealed, the doors of the treasure-rooms and the store-rooms were torn from their hinges. Wives, concubines, and slaves fought and looted—and it is said killed—for how many jealousies found their chance of revenge; and in the midst of it all came the Sultan's emissaries and the soldiers, to continue the loot and pillage in the name of the Sovereign. For days caravans of mules passed through the streets bearing Bou Ahmed's treasures to the Sultan's Palace Then the women were driven forth—the older ones to hunger, and perhaps to death; the younger to live as best they might. The slaves fled or were passed on to new masters.

And when all was accomplished, when not a hole or a corner had been left unsearched for treasure—and how few days it all took!—when no one was left, except a few in poverty and in exile to tell of its past glories, when even the children of the great Vizier were starving in the open country or hidden in the houses of a faithful few, and his wives and concubines had fallen a prey to others, then the Sultan closed the great palace and set his Seal of State upon the doors of the man who had given him a throne.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea has developed into a storm about three hundred miles west of Bombay, and is moving north-east or north, which is causing burst of the monsoon in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central India west, and Hyderabad, local in south east. Rajputana, western half Central Province, Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, and west coast of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Kotah one and half inches, Veraval two, Neemuch three Indore one and half, Malegaon one, Nellore two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Gujarat, Central Provinces, Rajputana, United Provinces and adjacent districts of the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	....	29 709 Inch.
Temperature of Air	....	79.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	....	76.2 ,,
Dew Point	....	74.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	....	0.862 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	....	9.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	....	83.2 ,,
Minimum do.	....	76.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	....	ESE SSE. SE.
Movement of Wind do. do	....	237 Miles.
Fall of Rain	....	0.03 Inches.
Total fall during month	....	14.03 ,,
Do. do. year	....	97.68 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 24th Oct.	....	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	24	m 5 18	25 9	24	m 0 17a	20 3
Thur	25	m 5 34a	24 2	11	3m	19 0
Fri	26	m 6 29	26 1	25	1 23a	19 1
		6 59a	24 11			
Sat.	27	m 7 35	26 6	26	m 1 5	19 0
		8 20a	26 2		2 11a	17 9
Sun.	28	m 8 30	27 1	27	m 2 14	18 7
		9 18a	27 6		2 53a	16 3
Mon.	29	m 9 17	27 7	28	m 3 0	18 2
		10 5a	28 0		3 55a	15 2
Tues	30	m 10 2	27 11	29	m 3 59	17 10
		10 51a	29 7		4 13a	14 4
		m 10 46	28 0	30	m 4 47	17 9
		11 36a	30 0		5 5a	13 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset
24 (Wednesday)	6h. 35m	6h. 10m
25 (Thursday)	6h. 35m	6h. 9m.
26 (Friday)	6h. 35m.	6h. 9m.
27 (Saturday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 8m.
28 (Sunday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 8m.
29 (Monday)	6h. 36m.	6h. 8m.
30 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 7m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	15	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.3 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1.33in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Karachi and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana but in excess at Karachi. Night temperature is in excess except in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Dwarka has had 0.62in., Rajkot 0.20in., Veraval 2.36in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.39in., Surat 0.47in. Ahmedabad 0.22in., Neemuch 2.80in. and Indore 1.25in. Skies are heavily clouded The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Khandwa has had 0.49in., Amraoti 0.54in., Nagpur 0.21in. and Chanda 0.74in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.14in., Mormugao 0.54in. and Karwar 0.15in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Malegaon has had 1.12in., Ahmednagar 0.62in., Nizamabad 0.11in. and Hyderabad 0.55in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay off Bombay has developed into a storm of moderate intensity and appears to be central to-day to the south of Veraval. Rainfall due to it has been nearly general in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West and the Konkan and local in the Central Provinces, the southern districts of Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Precipitation has nearly ceased to the south of a line joining Karwar and Masulipatam, Calicut being the only station reporting rainfall of importance in that area. The storm may cross into Kathiawar during the day.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and the Konkan, local rain in Rajputana and some showers in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of October, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd Oct.)	84.6	68.1	52	..	0	—0.05
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd Oct.)	93.5	80.2	58	..	0	—0 20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91	62.6	51	..	18.13	+13.39
Rawalpindi	86.0	54.4	67	..	39.73	+16.95
Lahore	87.9	60.1	75	..	26.78	+11.62
Hissar	90.6	62.8	79	..	29.04	..
Ambala	85.1	61.1	89	..	40.06	+16.41
Delhi	86.8	67.1	75	..	28.31	+4.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.1	71.1	64	..	33.94	+14.00
Mainpuri	89.3	68.6	69	..	30.10	+4.64
Jhansi	88.4	69.6	78	0.04	43.72	+8.52
Cawnpore	87.8	69.5	70	..	45.8a	+11.88
Allahabad	90.0	72.9	82	..	39.33	+3.64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95 5	69.6	59	..	10.28	+8.02
Karachi	91.0	75.5	81	..	4.24	—1.89
Ajmer	81.6	60.4	55	..	42.34	+28.29
Jaipore	86.5	68.7	54	..	46.43	+24.57
Kotah	88.0	69.6	94	1.33	56.57	+20 20
Mount Abu	76.0	53.4	84	..	12699	+66.55
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.4	74.6	90	0.67	21.39	+7.90
Dwarka	91.0	75.7	87	0.62	13.39	—0.30
Veraval	85.1	75.5	92	2.36	26.16	+11.80
Rajkot	93.6	71.3	69	0.20	33.86	+7.07
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	74.2	79	0.39	32 02	+12 20
Surat	92.3	74.9	89	0.47	54.04	+13.77
Ahmedabad	95.2	72.9	91	0.22	42.29	+14.23
Deesa	92 8	71.1	86	0.04	49.94	+16.67
Neemuch	87.0	6.69	93	2.80	68.45	+31.21
Indore	86.3	67.3	88	1.25	40 70	+9.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	70.9	76	..	55.97	+4.06
Saugor	90.8	69.0	76	..	50.58	+7.46
Hoshangabad	91.8	72.0	77	..	52.20	+5.70
Khandwa	89.0	73.3	89	0.49	34.42	+6.23
Akola	90.0	73.6	72	0.13	28.43	—1.94
Amraoti	98.8	72.5	86	0.54	24.3a	—0.41
Nagpur	89.8	71.8	80	0.21	43.01	+3.60
Chanda	89.5	71.4	90	0.74	52.97	+3.94
Raipur	88.1	71.8	81	..	62.34	+10.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.1	77.6	77	0 02	95.12	+24.76
Ratnagiri	84.1	73.7	82	0.14	11169	+12 80
Marmugao	82.6	74.5	93	0 54	10 91	+12.72
Karwar	83.5	76.4	86	0.15	130 16	+13.69
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	70.6	87	1.12	18.34	—2.39
Ahmednagar	80.0	68.5	9.	0.62	25.38	+5.86
Poona	83.4	67.4	81	..	23.63	—0.18
Sholapur	84.0	66.3	81	..	28.33	+2.39
Bijapur	80.9	65.2	78	0.03	25.76	+8.63
Belgaum	76.3	64.3	97	0.06	42.26	—0 11
Aurangabad	81.9	62.4	75	0.01	34.50	+8.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.4	67.8	70	0.11	54.46	+16.95
Hyderabad	82.6	68.3	90	0.55	27.41	+0.74
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.8	75.1	79	..	12779	+13.27
Calicut	83.8	75 5	15	0.28	94.05	—2.58
Cochin	86.3	76.3	76	0.06	85.31	+2 35
Colombo	85.0	71.6	95	..	26.12	—1.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	75.7	83	..	54.39	+25.43
Bellary	85.8	70.5	71	..	24.05	+10 16
Cuddapah	8..0	76.3	91	..	25.37	+1.85
Madras	90.0	77.2	80	..	38.04	+14.47
Bangalore	80.3	68.6	90	..	26.26	+2.19
Coimbatore	86	6.2.1	66	..	10.69	
Trichinopoly	89.5	4.6	70	..	23..9	+6.62
Negapatam	91.6	77.5	79	..	12.77	—4 41

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th October, 1917 was 29.905 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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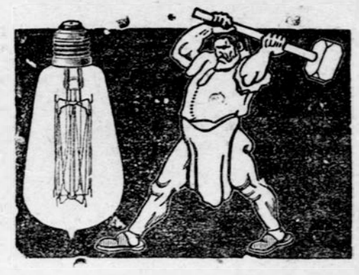

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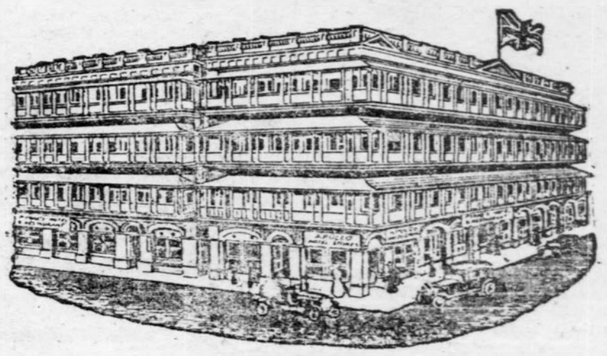

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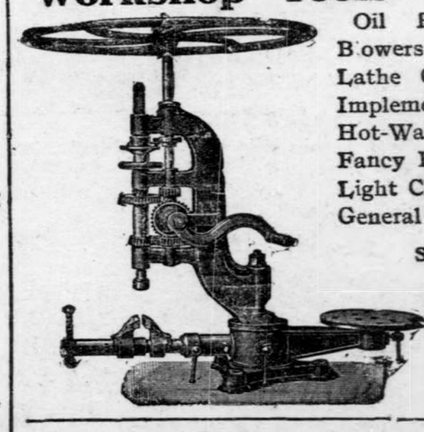

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